The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5560.—VOL. XXXVI. FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—To Watson's Bay and back, 3s.; children, half-price.—The steamer VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2·30, and 4 o'clock; returning at 11, 12·30, 3, and 5·30 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Three times daily.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 4.15 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
ON SUNDAY,
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

THE HUNTER Steamer for MORPETH will leave the Company's Wharf, Sydney, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock p.m.; and from the Company's Wharf, Morpeth, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock a.m. until further notice. JAMES THOMSON, Secretary.
H. R. N. S. N. Co. Office, East Maitland, 10th April, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The TAMAR, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 9 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 13th April, 1855.

STEAMER to SHOALHAVEN and KIAMA.—The NORA CREINA every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night, at 9 o'clock; returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
Phœnix Wharf, 10th April.

FOR KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA at 9 o'clock THIS EVENING. Phœnix Wharf, 13th April, 1855.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—In order to accommodate the inhabitants of the Southern Districts, the Directors of the A. S. N. Company have determined to extend the communication between Twofold Bay and Sydney to three voyages in each month. The EAGLE steamer will leave SYDNEY on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; and TWOFOLD BAY the 6th, 16th, and 26th, until further notice. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 6th March, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES AND FREIGHTS.
Saloon ...... £5 5 | Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
Intermediate 4 0
Fore cabin 2 5
The A. S. N. Company's new and powerful iron screw steamship WONGA WONGA, G. R. GILMORE, commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 12th April, 1855.
Receipt of cargo will terminate on SATURDAY next, at 1 p.m.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Saloon £5 5
Fore cabin 2 5
Landed on the wharf free of any other charge. Freight according to arrangement.
The S. and M. S. P. Company's steamship HELLESPONT, 500 tons, W. WATTS (late of the London), commander, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, punctually at 3 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BRIDGES, secretary.
S. and M. S. P. Co.'s Office, Campbell's Wharf, 13th April, 1855.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf for Hobart Town on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents.
Botts' Wharf, April 9, 1855.

WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN leaves Shoobert's Wharf at noon, SATURDAY.

FOR NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, CLARENCE TOWN, and DUNGOG.—The fast sailing schooner NIGHTINGALE, will have immediate despatch. All goods for shipment will be stored free of charge, by applying to DAVISON and BROWN, Patent Slip.

FOR MORPETH, NEWCASTLE, and RAYMOND TERRACE.—SHAMROCK, 80 tons, Captain CURETON, TO-MORROW EVENING.
MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The schooner VIXEN, PIDDING, master, is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN FREY, 92, George-street: or to the Master, on board.

FOR MORETON BAY. Warranted the first vessel.—The unrivalled clipper brig and favourite regular trader RAVEN, 150 tons, Captain JOHN BROWN. Shippers are reminded this fine vessel is now nearly full. Bills of lading are requested to be sent in at once. Passengers to be on board THIS EVENING. Accommodations first-rate.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street, where the Raven is loading.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner, SARAH ANN, FRANCIS, Commander, will positively be despatched THIS WEEK, and has room for a few tons light freight.
Apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY direct.—A regular trader.—The first-class schooner HERCULEAN, 120 tons burthen, now loading, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.
N.B. Due notice will be given of the day of sailing.

FOR PORT FAIRY and PORTLAND BAY.—The well-known regular trader brig SARAH, SIMPSON, master, having a portion of her cargo on board, will have immediate despatch.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at Botts' Wharf: or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

DART, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs THIS DAY.—Shippers are requested to pass their entries, and send in bills of lading by noon.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The clipper brig MARIA, having all her cargo engaged, will clear at the Customs on SATURDAY.
E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The A1 clipper schooner MARINER, G. C. GRAHAM, master, having a portion of her cargo ready to go on board will have despatch.
For freight or passage apply at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine schooner FRIENDS, COOPER, master, will be ready to receive cargo on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The A1 clipper brigantine MARGARET, J. HASLINGDEN, master, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For ten (10) tons of freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to T. and W. DAY, No. 9, Sussex-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The fast-sailing barque ACACIA, will be despatched in a few days. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The favourite schooner CALLENDER, A. COLLINS, master, will clear at the Customs positively on Saturday.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The A1 English-built brig TRITON, 150 tons register, will be ready to receive cargo on MONDAY.
Apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE Wharf direct.—The BRILLIANT, having all her dead weight engaged, will be despatched in a few days.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The smart brigantine JOHN BULL, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will have immediate despatch.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper brig CONTENT, ROBERTSON, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine schooner MARGARET RUSSELL, R. L. KEYS, commander, will have quick despatch.
Apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE, going up to the Wharf.—The regular trader, FAWN, D. GOURLAY, master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Landing all her cargo on the Wharf without lightering.—The clipper brig WANDERER, 200 tons, F. M. ROZEA, commander, is now receiving cargo, and the greater portion being engaged, will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The fine barque MONARCH, ROBINSON, commander, will be ready to receive cargo on WEDNESDAY, and has room only for a few tons light freight.
Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR THE GEELONG GOLD FIELDS.—First vessel for Geelong.—The A1 schooner WILLIAM and JAMES 67 tons register, JOHN JOHNSON, master, has got all her dead weight on board, and shippers who have engaged light freight by her are requested to send it down at once, to Pusey's Wharf, next to the Flour Company's.
ANDREW WILSON, agent, 213, George-street.

THE LIZZIE WEBBER.—Notice. Shippers to Launceston.—The LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLEY, Commander, now alongside the Flour Company's Wharf, will positively sail in eight days from this date, viz., 18th instant, full or not.
For freight, cabin, or steerage passage, apply to the Commander, on board; or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, Lower George-street.

FOR OTAGO direct, with immediate despatch, having all her cargo engaged, the fine fast sailing brig, THOMAS and HENRY, 230 tons register, DAVIES, Master, with accommodation unrivalled. Has room for a few passengers.
Apply to A. MOSES and SONS, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—A regular trader—The A1 clipper HIRONDELLE, 150 tons, Captain ELLIOTT, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR AUCKLAND—at the Commercial Wharf, foot of King street.—The fine packet brig MOA, Captain THOMPSON, will be ready to receive cargo on Monday next, and having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 12, Lower Fort-street.

TO SHIPPERS of STOCK to NEW ZEALAND.—For NELSON via NEW PLYMOUTH.—The fine barque ADMIRAL NAPIER, 258 tons, Captain THOMAS, will sail on or about SUNDAY NEXT, and has room for ten horses. Her passenger accommodations are very good.
M. E. MURNIN, Commercial Buildings, Queen-street.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—The New Plymouth packet VELOX, J. H. HOLFORD, commander, will have immediate despatch.
M. E. MURNIN, Commercial-buildings, Queen-street.

CLIO, for BATAVIA.—This fine clipper-built vessel, 470 tons register, I. O. WYNWALEN, commander, will leave for the above port on the 14th instant.
For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to J. DHANIS and CO., Agents, 177, George-street.

FOR TONGA, the NAVIGATORS, and OTHER ISLANDS.—The first-class clipper ARIEL, Captain HOSEASON, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above islands in ten days.
For light freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Bethel Wharf; to J. C. WILLIAMS; or to JAMES MALCOLM, Junior, Lyons-buildings.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The fine fast-sailing American barque ARETHUSA, Captain A. H. HOLWAY, will sail for the above port on or about the 15th instant.
For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation) apply to the captain on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to MACNAB, BROTHERS, and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The fine fast-sailing American clipper barque ORK 248 tons register. OAKES, master, having most of her cargo engaged and excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, will positively sail on the 25th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to HOW, WALKER, and Co.

FOR ROUEN AND HAVRE direct.—The French barque LA BRUNE, A1, Captain V. BROSSIER, will sail on the 21st of April. *Passengers for England or France are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.*
Steamers run every day from Havre to Southampton in eight or nine hours and parties taking their passage for England will be entitled to a first-class ticket either to Southampton or London.
For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to H. NOUFFLARD, Bligh-street.

WOOL FOR THE FRENCH MARKET.—The French barque LA BRUNE, A1, is now loading for Rouen, and the undersigned will only receive on freight wool consigned to his friends in France (with or without advance). H. NOUFFLARD, Bligh street.

FOR LONDON direct—To take Wool only.—The A1 American full clipper ship ROVER'S BRIDE, 400 tons register, hauls alongside the Circular Quay on WEDNESDAY next, and will be ready to receive wool at once, and as two-thirds of her cargo is already engaged, she will have immediate despatch. From the known-sailing qualities of this ship, the agents have every reason to believe that she will deliver her cargo in the London Docks within eighty days from her leaving this port. To shippers of gold dust and specie the Rover's Bride presents a most favourable opportunity, being very fast.
For freight or passage apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO., or J. B. METCALFE.

TO PASSENGERS.—For London.—The splendid A1 clipper ship, CATHEUX WATTEL, 900 tons, L. MEYER, Commander, is now fast loading, and nearly all her cargo being ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. This vessel is only on her first voyage, made the passage out from Antwerp in 90 days, and, having very superior cabin accommodation, offers a very desirable conveyance for first class passengers.
Apply to KIRCHNER and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The new fast-sailing clipper ship LADY WHARNCLIFFE, 438 tons, commanded by Captain JOSEPH SHEADER, will be quickly despatched. She is on her first voyage, and the most desirable vessel now offering. Arrangements will be made to receive cargo in a few days.
Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing American ship NIMROD, 441 tons, Captain WHITING, daily expected from Newcastle.
For freight or passage apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON, to sail the 1st of June.—The first-class ship SPEEDY, 102[illegible] tons register, J. H. NIGHTINGALL, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will positively sail as above.
For freight or passage (having most superior accommodation) apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO., or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON direct.—The magnificent new clipper ship SIR JOHN HARVEY, 800 tons, Captain JAMES WELSH, will be despatched for the above port early in May. This splendid vessel is well known on our coast, as a steamer, perhaps the fastest that has ever been in these waters. She is at present in the New Dock, Waterview Bay, where intending passengers are invited to inspect her. She is about to be rigged as a sailing vessel, and from her beautiful model and well-known sailing capabilities, it may be confidently expected that she will cast the Red Jacket and the Lightning in the shade. The Sir John Harvey being already fitted up especially for the passenger trade, has accommodation which no other vessel in the trade can boast of, and inspection is earnestly invited. After the necessary alterations are made at the dock, the Sir John Harvey will be hauled alongside the Circular Quay, where she will receive her cargo.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.
N.B.—Has room for 100 steerage passengers.

FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—The fine fast-sailing ship ASCENDANT, A1 for 1[illegible] years 600 tons, ROBERT SPENCER, Commander. Has one stern, and three side cabins disengaged.
Apply to the Captain on board, off Town's Wharf, to R. TOWNS and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fast-sailing first-class Hamburg ship CÆSAR, 438 tons register, Captain STURGE. Apply to KIRCHNER and CO., No. 1, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, the fine schooner TAYFIELD, 139 tons register; carries 300 tons, including deck load, at a draft of 7½ feet; is exceedingly well found in stores, and admirably adapted to the coasting trade.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR SALE, the fine, powerful, first-class schooner JESSIE, 160 tons burthen, built at Dundee, in the year 1848, of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened; remarkably well found in spars, sails, tackle, gear, and stores of every description; patent windlass, &c., &c., &c. Capital cabin accommodation; light draught. Lies off Patent Slip Wharf. Apply to HENRY H BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The full clipper A1 American brig J. A. JESURUN, 186 tons register, now ready for a voyage to any part of the world. The above vessel is of a very superior model, and possesses unusual sailing qualities.
For particulars apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO.; or Captain, on board. March 15.

SHIP GANYMEDE, from LONDON.—To discharge at the Circular Quay.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that the cargo will be discharged at the Circular Quay, and will please pass entries at once. Entries for goods impeding the discharge will be passed as required, and goods landed at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, goods after being landed. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents. 12th April, 1855.

MERSE, from LONDON.—Consignees by this vessel will please pass their entries without delay for the Circular Quay, where she is now alongside; and take notice that any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any goods after landed. KIRCHNER and CO. agents, Wynyard street.

MERSE, from LONDON.—The Captain and Owners of this vessel will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS, ex CÆSAR.—Shepherds, farm labourers, gardeners, domestic servants, &c., can be hired daily. Apply to HENRY HAMBURGER, German Immigration Office, 10, Lower George-street.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.—The undersigned is instructed to offer assisted Passages by the N. Z. Government, to Wanganui, by the brig VENTURE, to respectable working men and families of the following trades:—
Farm Servants, immediate employment, guaranteed, at good wages.
Roadmakers, three months work offered by the Government; wages not high, but the expenditure for living will be trifling.
Brickmakers, Carpenters, one Blacksmith, accustomed to country work and shoeing horses. One Tailor; one Cooper.
Certificates of character must be produced.
For further particulars apply to Captain WATT, on board; and by letter or personally to R. TAYLOR, Balmain; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

DARLING HARBOUR REGATTA.—The Prizes for the various races in the above regatta will be paid over to the successful competitors on MONDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant, at Mr. SMAIL'S, "Robert Burns," Sussex-street. All claims against the committee must be sent in immediately. J. M'DONNELL, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Carriers willing to convey immigrants with their luggage from Sydney to Bathurst are requested to communicate with this Office, stating the terms at so much per statute adult at which they will be prepared to take them. H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration. Immigration Office, Sydney, April 12, 1855.

MESSRS. VIAL, D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., of Paris, beg to inform that M. MILLIERE, going to France by the first mail-packet, they are ready to take all such indents and execute such orders as might be trusted to their care, in all the various articles of importation for these colonies.

MORRIS and CO., Ship and Commission Agents, and Wharfingers, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.
N.B.—A Produce Store to LET. Fine accommodations for landing and stacking timber. Storage for 1000 tons cheap. MORRIS and CO.

GEORGE COBBAN, or Family, from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, your relation JAMES PETRIE, junior, will be happy to communicate with you, by sending your address to G. B., *Herald* Office.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THIS EVENING. A grand tableau of Dissolving Scenery will be exhibited, including Views in the Crimea, Banks of the Alma, Balaklava Harbour and Bombardment of Sebastopol, with explosions of gun cotton and gas, Views in Turkey—local scenes and brilliant chromatropes. The Marseillaise Hymn and the National Anthem—choice songs, &c.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Engagement for a limited period of the celebrated actress Mrs. CHARLES POOLE, who will shortly have the honour of making her first appearance on the Australian stage, in one of her favourite characters, assisted by the popular juvenile tragedian, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER, of the Great National Standard Theatre, London.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Engagement of the popular juvenile tragedian, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER, of the Great National Standard Theatre, London, who will have the honour of appearing in a round of favourite characters, in conjunction with the celebrated tragedienne, Mrs CHARLES POOLE, of the principal London, Provincial and Continental theatres. Due notice will be given of their first performance by advertisement.

MR. G. V. BROOKE will make his first appearance in Sydney at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on MONDAY, the 30th instant.

MR. LAMBERT, from the Haymarket and Adelphi Theatres, will make his first appearance in a favourite comedy, at the Royal Victoria Theatre, THIS FRIDAY, April 13th.

MR. W. H. STEPHENS, from the Theatre Royal, Manchester, will make his first appearance at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, April 14th.

MRS. CHARLES POOLE, of the principal English and Continental Theatres, will make her first appearance on MONDAY next, April 16th, at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

MR. JOSEPH RAYNER, principal Tragedian, from the Great National Standard Theatre, London, will make his first appearance at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on MONDAY next, April 16th

MISKA HAUSER'S GRAND CONCERT, at the NEW CONCERT HALL.—MISKA HAUSER, the celebrated Hungarian Violinist, has the honour to announce that he will give a few concerts previous to his departure from New South Wales, the first one to take place on MONDAY EVENING, April the 16th, at the New Concert Hall, Royal Hotel, (formerly the Bazaar,) which room has been cleared of the galleries and newly fitted up. Miska Hauser has also great pleasure in announcing that he has procured the services of the celebrated pianist, Mons. E. Boulanger; and that Mr. Fredric Ellard has kindly consented to play a *duo brilliante* with Miska Hauser, and to sing a few of his choice songs. Miska Hauser will on this occasion be assisted by
Miss Flora Harris, Mrs. Spence,
Mons. E. Boulanger (the celebrated pianist),
Mr. Fredric Ellard, Mr. Banks, and
Mr. William Stanley.
PROGRAMME.—PART I.
Song—"The Minstrel Boy,"—Miss Flora Harris.
Cavatina—"Hear me, gentle Maritana,"—Mr. Banks.
Grand Fantasia, on airs from the opera "Lucrezia Borgia," composed by Miska Hauser.
Song—"The Soldier's Tear."—Mrs. Spence.
Solo, Pianoforte—"A Dream," and "Elisir d'Amore" (E. Boulanger).—Monsieur E. Boulanger.
"Andante Pastorale de la Prophete" (Meyerbeer),—Mr. Fredric Ellard.
"Bouquet Irelandese," Grand Morceau de Concerto, composed by Miska Hauser.
PART II.
Ballad—"The Heather Bell,"—Mr. Banks.
Song—"We may be Happy yet,"—Mrs. Spence
Duo Brilliante, from the Opera of "William Tell," for Pianoforte and Violin,—Mr. Fredric Ellard and Miska Hauser.
Song—"Du Schönes Fischermädchen" (composed by Miska Hauser), for Fredric Ellard.
Song—"The young Lady's No!"—Miss Flora Harris.
Solo, Pianoforte—"Marche Funèbre" (Thalberg),—Monsieur E. Boulanger.
"The Bird on the Tree" (Capriccio Burlesque), composed and executed by Miska Hauser.
Explanation of the above—A bird is supposed to have escaped from its cage and flies into an adjacent tree, where it warbles the different airs played by its mistress on the pianoforte.
Finale—"God Save the Queen."
Conductor—Mr. William Stanley.
N.B.—In compliance with the much-expressed wish, the prices will be reduced as follows:—Reserved seats, 7s. 6d.; single tickets, 5s.; children under 12 years of age, half-price.
Tickets can be obtained of Messrs. W. S. JOHNSON and CO., Pitt-street; Messrs. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, publishers, George-street; and on the Evening of the Concert, at the Door.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General Sir William Denison.—The NELSON FAMILY beg to announce that their First Musical Entertainment in Sydney will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17th, 1855, at the Royal Hotel.
For full particulars see programmes and future advertisements.

THE NELSON Family's First Appearance in Sydney, on TUESDAY next, at the Royal Hotel, for three nights only.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Sub-Committee of the Patriotic Association have entered into arrangements for giving a Grand Concert, in aid of the Fund, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th instant, at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

ROYAL HOTEL.—ADAM and EVE.—This celebrated painting, acknowledged to be the finest ever seen in the Southern Hemisphere, is now on view for a short time longer, previous to its removal to the country. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL HOTEL.—"ADAM AND EVE."—This splendid work of art having changed hands, at a great expense, the proprietors have determined to exhibit it for a few days longer, previous to its removal to the gold-fields. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission, one shilling.

MADAME LAMONT, from the Royal Italian Opera, Philharmonic, and Nobilities' Concerts, London, professor of singing and the pianoforte. 26, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. CAPE'S School, Darlinghurst.—The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Terms and other particulars may be known by application at the School, or to the Head Master, Mr. MAXEY, No. 3, Short-street, Surry-hills.

EDUCATION.—Dangan Cottage, Parramatta.—The duties of Mrs. THOMPSON'S Establishment for the board and education of young ladies will be resumed on MONDAY, 16th instant. Mrs. T. having removed to a larger house, has accommodation for three more young ladies. References of the highest respectability both in Sydney and Parramatta. Terms moderate.

PIANOFORTES tuned and repaired in any part of the colony, by J. FAIRCHILD, 51, Stanley-street.

A COTTAGE and Cabinet Pianoforte to LET, at Mrs. BENHAM'S, 107, Castlereagh-street South.

£500 to be LENT on Mortgage. Apply to Mr. SPENCER, solicitor, 41, Elizabeth-street.

BOX LOST.—Hellespont Steamship.—The party who took a Deal Case from the Wharf yesterday in a mistake is requested to communicate with Mr. MASON, 76, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, a small Seal, topaz stone, initials engraved on it F. W. W., old English letters, between Bridge, O'Connell, and Pitt streets. Whoever returns it to C. ASHTON, engraver, 18, King-street, will be reasonably rewarded.

LOST, a POCKET-BOOK, containing letters and papers, one addressed to Henry Heap, Esq. Any person finding the above, by leaving it at Messrs. W. J. JOHNSON and CO.'S, 57, Pitt-street, will be rewarded.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Monday Evening last, from No. 12, O'Connell-street, a white Poodle Dog, marked with a brown patch on hind part of the back. Whoever will bring the same to above residence will receive the reward. Any person detaining the same after this advertisement will be prosecuted.

£2 REWARD.—Whereas certain individuals have, for the last four weeks, been in the habit nightly of throwing stones and other missiles at the premises of the undersigned from a malicious motive, the above sum of £2 will be given by me on the apprehension of the offender or offenders. HENRY HOLMES, rear of Bathurst-street, Sydney. 13th April, 1855.

£10.—STOLEN or Strayed, from James Kirwin's stables, Parramatta-road, on the 9th of April, one Bay Horse, branded J with anchor on the near shoulder, white blaze down the forehead; one Bay Horse, branded VV off shoulder, white blaze down the forehead, two hind feet white. If strayed, £2 will be paid on delivery of the horses to Mr. C. NEW, Church-street, Parramatta.

DOG FOUND.—A female Kangaroo Puppy. Apply at Dublin House, George-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice. The partnership formerly existing between us, the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and to the late firm will be paid and received by James Thompson, who will carry on the business as heretofore.
JAMES THOMPSON
ROBERT GRAY.
Sydney, 12th April, 1855.

JAMES THOMPSON begs to inform his friends and the public that he is making arrangements to carry on the business as formerly, but on a more extensive scale, and hopes to receive a continuance of their commands. 316, Pitt-street, Sydney, April 12th, 1855.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—Mr. S. PHILLIPS begs to notify that he has removed from the Ariel Clothing Warehouse, No. 165, to the premises next to the Odd Fellows' Hall, opposite Mr. Hordern's new building, Brickfield-hill, near the Haymarket. Do not forget No. 306, Ariel Clothing Warehouse.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of John Woods.
IN PURSUANCE of a requisition from one-fourth in value of the creditors, who have produced and proved their claims against the above-mentioned estate, we, the undersigned, John Morris and Alexander Campbell, being respectively the official and elected assignees of the said estate, do hereby call and convene a general meeting of the creditors of the said estate, to be holden at the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, in the room in which meetings of creditors in Insolvent Estates are usually holden, on THURSDAY, the twenty-sixth day of April, now next, such meeting to commence at the hour of twelve of the clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving the directions of the creditors of the said estate to us, concerning the collection and sale of the said estate; and particularly in relation to submitting to arbitration the matters in dispute, in a certain suit in equity now pending between us, as such assignees, against Messieurs William Dean and Archibald Ashdown.
Dated this twenty-second day of March, A.D., 1855.
JOHN MORRIS, official assignee.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, elected assignee.

THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Established pursuant to Acts of Council, 7 Vict. No. 10; 10 Vict. No. 10; 11 Vict. No. 53; and 17 Vict. No. 26.
Limited to 1000 shares of £100 each, payable by instalments of £1 per share on the third Tuesday of each month.
Entrance fee, 5s. per share.
Redemption fee (payable after anticipation), 8s. per share.
Expenses fund, 5s. per share per annum.
Trustees.
George Wigram Allen, Esq. | John Bramwell, Esq.
Michael Egan Murnin, Esq.
Directors.
Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
Lewis Samuel, Esq. | William Weaver, Esq.
Bankers.
Commercial Banking Company.
Solicitor. | Surveyor.
William Teale, Esq. | E. T. Blacket, Esq.
Secretary.
J. R. Treeve, Esq.
The principles of building and investment societies are so well known and recognised in Sydney, that it is unnecessary to expatiate upon them.
The success which has attended their foundation and progress, is a sufficient reason for establishing a new one, though upon principles somewhat differing from its predecessors, if it can be done with an equal degree of security.
It has been found from experience in Sydney, that the Societies at present in existence take too long a time to work out, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to form an Institution which will terminate in about five years instead of ten. To accomplish this object it is proposed in this Society, that the monthly subscription shall be £1 per share, per month, that the value of each share shall be £100, that the redemption money shall be eight shillings per share per month, and that at the end of three years from the formation of the Society, the Directors shall be empowered to advance a full share on security of a lien upon the deeds of property or two approved householders, and the member as security for the regular payment of the remainder of the subscription money, &c., in lieu of a mortgage upon property. The Directors have authorities from England for introducing these changes to intended shareholders.
Suffice it to say, that with the exception of the changes above proposed, this Society will be carried out on the same principles as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Australian Benefit Investment and Building Societies.
Application for shares and all other information may be made to any of the Directors, the Solicitor, or to the Secretary at the Society's offices, 231, George-street.
Intending Shareholders are informed that the first meeting for the payment of subscriptions will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Debating and Mutual Instruction Class.—The subject for discussion, THIS EVENING, at the usual hour of 8 o'clock, is "Is the Independence of Poland necessary for the Peace of Europe?" Members of the above class have the privilege of introducing two friends during the debate.

A GENTLEMAN fully competent to undertake the management of a cattle station, wishes for employment. Applications may be made to Messrs. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.; or to T. S. MORT.

A YOUNG MAN, of colonial experience, has a few nights in the week disengaged; would be willing to make up tradesmen's books and accounts. Apply, by letter, to M., *Herald* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, who has a thorough knowledge of silks and soft goods in general, is desirous to form an engagement with a mercantile house. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. A. M. H., *Herald* Office.

A LADY, aged 28, who has acquired the French language on the Continent, and who is capable of instructing in the usual branches of an English education, is open for an engagement. Parents requiring a kind and trustworthy person to bring up the younger branches of a family, and to act as housekeeper, would find the advertiser worthy of their confidence. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. H. E. H., *Herald* Office.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS, recently arrived, who instructs in music and French, having her mornings disengaged, wishes to meet with a re-engagement. The best references can be given. Address M. A., *Herald* Office.

A MILLINER wanted, for a country store—having a knowledge of dressmaking would be desirable. Apply to PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, George-street.

A GROCER'S ASSISTANT wanted, for a country store. Apply to PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, George-st.

CLERKS.—Wanted, a Junior, with a knowledge of accounts, and some local experience in the shipping department; also, a Youth, who writes a good hand. Apply to H. K., Box No. 45, Post Office.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—An old Brother Blue, who has recently met with misfortune (which can be explained) wishes for a confidential situation either in a store or an office. Address R. J., *Herald* Office. Good reference can be given.

GOVERNESS WANTED, for a quiet family, near Goulburn, the eldest 12 years old. For particulars apply to P. DIGNUM, Commercial Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

HORSES WANTED.—Wanted, 12 Brood Mares, pretty heavy, and for breeding purposes only. Also, an Entire Horse, well-bred stout animal, from 3 to 5 years old. Apply to A. MOSES and SONS, Bridge-street.

IRON STORE WANTED.—Wanted to Purchase, a Low Iron Store, about 2000 feet superficial space. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill.

MEDICAL.—INVALIDS, CHEMISTS.—A Medical Gentleman of experience is open to any engagement in connection with his profession. To take charge of practice, resident attendant, or prescribing. Address, M. D., *Herald* Office.

MANAGER.—Required by the Kiama Steam Navigation Company, applications from persons capable of managing their affairs at Kiama. A complete knowledge of accounts and book-keeping will be indispensable, and an acquaintance with shipping business desirable. Applications, with testimonials, &c, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Kiama Steam Navigation Company, Kiama.

MILCH GOATS Wanted; must be just kidded, and a good sort. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

PREMISES WANTED, in Pitt-street or the immediate neighbourhood, suitable for a Smith's Shop. Address, stating lowest terms, and whether with or without dwelling-house, to J. S., care of A. F. Croom and Co., Miller's Point.

REQUIRED, by a Young Lady, a Situation as Governess, who will undertake to teach music and French, with the usual routine of an English education. Apply personally, or by letter, No. 35, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

SURGEON.—A Surgeon Superintendent is open to an engagement for a passage home. Address C. A. S., box 110, Post Office, Sydney.

SERVANTS WANTED.—Required, a man and his wife as General Servants. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Phœnix Wharf.

SLOP HANDS WANTED, at E. JONES'S Clothing Manufactory, 4, Market-street, opposite the Market.

TEAMS for Yass wanted by J. W. and S. THOMPSON, 109, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior Hand. Apply DUCKER and TURNER, 501, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an experienced hand for the Fancy Department. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a first-rate Junior Hand for the fancy counter. Apply to "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

TO GOVERNESSES.—Required, a Governess, to proceed to Otago, New Zealand, to instruct three young ladies. Music indispensable. Apply to A. MOSES and SONS, Bridge-street.

TO SETTLERS.—The advertiser, a married man, three years in the colonies, is anxious to undertake the duties of an Assistant Overseer, or any occupation in the bush of a similar nature. Address D. O. B., *Herald* Office.

TO CABINETMAKERS.—Wanted, Employment by a respectable Youth, aged 16; he is a good French-polisher, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to S. K., 28, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO SHIPMASTERS proceeding to Batavia, Singapore, or Sourabaya.—A Lascar Crew, with Serang, may be had for a vessel proceeding as above. Particulars as to agreement and wages to be ascertained at the office of Messrs. LINCKER and SCOTT, ship chandlers, 17, Lower George-street.

TO WHARFINGERS, Cedar Merchants, and others.—WANTED to Purchase, a CARGO of CEDAR.—The undersigned are open to purchase a cargo of prime cedar, in log and plank. Parties having the same to dispose of are requested to send particulars, stating quantity and price, to W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, New Rooms, 178, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street.

VISITING or MORNING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes a re-engagement, as Morning or Visiting Governess. Address D. M. M., 137, Crown-street, Old South Head Road.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at the Strawberry Hill Inn.

WANTED to Rent for One or Two Years certain, a detached cottage, containing five or six rooms, in some healthy locality not far from Sydney, Balmain, or water-side, would be preferred. Possession required on or before 1st June next. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to J. B. G., Box 10, Post Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man, 17 years of age, a situation in a merchant's office or store. Unexceptionable references from his last employers. Address H. T., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Stable Man. Apply to JOHN HILL, Junior, and SON, 48, King-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. STENNETT, Rushcutter's Bay, next door to the Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable Female Servant, who can wash and do Plain Cooking. Apply No. 7, Horbury-terrace.

WANTED, for an office, a youth who writes a good hand and is expert at accounts. Address M. and CO., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Two or Three good Mantle Hands. Apply at 18, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong Lad, to take out parcels. Apply to G. C. TUTING and CO.

WANTED, a Man to stick bills. Apply at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a female Servant, one accustomed to children, and to make herself otherwise useful. Apply to Mrs. MICHAEL COHEN, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt street.

WANTED, a Man and Lad, accustomed to deliver meat in Sydney. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a Man that can plough and drive a team, also make himself useful on a farm. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte place.

WANTED, for the Grocery Business a smart Counter Hand. Apply to HANKS and LLOYD.

WANTED, a Pianist for a Concert Room. Apply at the Walter Scott Inn, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a good Housemaid. Apply at the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a Parlourmaid. Apply to the messenger, at the City Commissioners' Office, King street.

WANTED, SLATERS—labour only. New Buildings, Essex-lane and Cumberland street.

WANTED, a First Hand for the Slop Department. Apply to G. CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person, to wait on a lady and take charge of a little boy. She must be a good dressmaker. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 daily, to Mrs. JENNER, Potts' Point.

WANTED, a general House Servant who can undertake plain cooking. No washing required. For address apply to Mr. YUILL, tobacconist, &c., opposite *Empire* Office, George-street.

WANTED, two respectable Females; one as plain cook and kitchen maid, and the other as nurserymaid. One accustomed to children preferred. Apply at 4, Wynyard-square, rear of George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Young Woman, where there are three or more children, but no infant, a situation as Nurse. Address A.B.C., St. Philip's Parochial School, Harrington-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Young Woman, a situation as Housemaid in a small family. Address X Y Z., St. Philip's Parochial School, Harrington-street

WANTED, a little Girl to mind a child. Apply to Mrs. NORRIE, 181, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Schoolmaster, Rough Carpenter, Married Couples, and others. BRIMMER'S Registry Office, George-street.

WANTED, for the country, a Gentleman as Tutor, qualified to impart instruction in Greek and Latin classics, French, Mathematics, and usual routine of a sound English education. Apply to Messrs. WAUGH and COX, booksellers and publishers, 411, George-street.

WANTED Immediately, a respectable Married Couple, as thorough in-door servants; a good character indispensable. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, between the hours of ten (10) and four (4) p.m. April 11.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, Board and Residence in a private family. Address, stating full particulars, to M., 144, Box, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED a Four-roomed House, in a leading thoroughfare. Rent moderate. S. B., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a 9-inch Lathe, for iron turning, with tools complete. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street.

WANTED, 1000 bushels English Barley; 500 bushels Malt. Terms, cash. STEWART, BROTHERS, and CO., 597, Lower George-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Fore-and-Aft Schooner or Ketch, from (thirty) 30 tons register upwards. Direct, stating age, tonnage, price, &c., to A. M. Z., Australia Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, for a Steam Mill at Goulburn, a Fireman who thoroughly understands his business, and can procure good references. Apply to Mr. BRADLEY, Australian Club.

A HOUSE to LET on the Glebe roadside, containing four rooms, with a balcony front, with a brick kitchen and stable, and a garden about 300 feet deep, at a rent of £1 15s. per week. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, 337, Brickfield-hill.

A BEDROOM TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished; board optional. 21, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. CONST, 119, Cumberland-street. Terms, £1 5s. per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 160, Bourke-street Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. MURPHY'S, Gowrie-terrace, Church-hill.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence for single gentlemen, with the comforts of an English home, may be had at Mrs. DUNN'S, 62, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

FAMILIES can be comfortably accommodated with board and residence, at Astor House, Myle's-buildings, Cumberland-street, North.

LARGE Office to LET. Apply to Mr. BRIDGES, builder and contractor, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

ONE or two Rooms to LET, also a two-stalled stable. Enquire at Mr. CARMICHAEL'S, engraver, Jamison-street.

RESPECTABLE LODGINGS for Single Men, only two taken. 76, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Two Rooms and use of kitchen. No. 28, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a comfortable private House in William-street. Apply at 13, Bridge-street.

TO be LET at the Glebe; a house with six-rooms, kitchen, coach-house and stabling for two horses; about one acre of garden. Furniture to be taken at valuation. For particulars, apply to Mr. ANDREW LENEHAN, Furniture Warehouse, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a Cottage at Pyrmont, pleasantly situated. Apply to THOMAS ALLEN, King-street West.

TO LET, a Small House of Four Rooms, with a garden, No. 16, Charles-street, Hyde Park, near Liverpool-street. Rent, 5s. per week. Possession on MONDAY next. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Unfurnished, Two Rooms, 63, Bathurst-street West.

TO LET, a Cottage, three rooms, in Stanley-street. Inquire at No. 9, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, in a private family, upon very advantageous terms, a delightful Sitting and Bed Room, suitable for a party of two or three. Good attendance; board optional. 24, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Bedroom and Sitting-room, furnished, at 47, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, commanding a magnificent view of the bay.

TO LET, at Newtown, a House, three rooms, Rent, 10s. per week. Enquire of S. CHISLETT, Toll-bar.

TO LET, a Furnished Bed and Sitting Room, in a small respectable family. 29, Crown-street.

TO LET, FURNISHED, a spacious Drawing-room and two Bedrooms, also a Dining-room and two Bedrooms. Good attendance provided. The house commands a beautiful view of the harbour. The apartments may be engaged together or separately. Apply 1, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street, near Fort-street.

TO LET.—A most desirable Shop and Dwelling-house, situate in Lower George-street; also, the goodwill of the shop, at present doing a handsome and profitable retail trade. Apply to CURELL and WOOD, Queen's-place.

TO LET, ready for immediate occupation, the spacious Dwelling-house and premises, at the corner of Wynyard-square and Margaret-street. From its situation, it is well adapted for an hotel, public offices, or a private boarding-house, Rent, moderate. Apply to Mr. E. MOSES, at Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, George-street.

TO CARTERS and others.—To LET, a first-rate 4-stalled Stable, with hay-loft, good yard, and plenty of water. Terms moderate. Apply at the Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale. N.B.—Two good rooms, if required.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—An admirable remedy for the cure of bile, indigestion, and liver complaints.—The widow of an officer in the E. I. C. Service, had been residing many years in Calcutta, where her liver and stomach had become so deranged, that she could with difficulty digest any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, the results of a debilitated constitution. The medical aid she had there was of no avail, and her friends advised her to take up her residence at her sister's, in Nassau, New Providence, the latter lady persuaded her to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which in about six weeks restored her to sound and perfect health, to the astonishment of her benevolent sister, who had given up all hope of her recovery.

NEW DISCOVERY for FILLING DECAYED TEETH with white enamel, the price being so regulated as to be within the reach of all classes. Artificial teeth of every shade, from one to a complete set, fixed without pain on the new system of self-adhesion. All diseases of the gums cured, by JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, three doors from Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Hours from 9 to 6 daily.

BOAT for SALE.—A Light Watermen's Skiff, perfectly new, built by Reynolds, with sails, oars, paddles complete. Apply to Mr. KNYVETT, Double Bay.

COALS.—The best Newcastle, screened for domestic use, delivered in any part of the city or suburbs, every bag weighed previous to delivery from ELLIOTT and CO.'S Wharf, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. Also, cut firewood for stoves.

SULPHURIC ACID, manufactured at Stockton-on-Hunter chemical works, in any quantity; quality equal to the best English; strength, 1·800. Price, 3d. per lb. J. R. BLAKE. Office, Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

STEAM-ENGINES.—The undersigned have for sale one six and one ten horse power high-pressure steam-engines, with flue boilers. They are of simple construction, and their compactness makes them most suitable for carriage to the interior. The furnaces are adapted for timber fuel. HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

THE BEST Corrugated Galvanised Iron for Roofing, at 3d. per lb.; to be had at the Store of ALEX. SPARK, Sussex-street, between Market-street and King-street.

LUCERNE and Oaten Chaff for Sale, at 14s. per cwt. T. G. SAWKINS, opposite the *Herald* Office.

ARNOLD'S GREEK GRAMMAR, intended for Colleges.
Arnold's Elementary Greek Grammar
—— Homeri Ilias, with notes and grammatical references
—— First Greek Book
—— Second Greek Book
—— Third Greek Book
—— Practical Introduction to the Greek Prose Composition, First and Second Parts
—— Handbook of Grecian Antiquities
—— Demosthenes, Olynthiac Orations, notes
—— —— on the Crown, with notes, &c.
—— Handbook of Religion, and Mythology of the Greeks
—— Selections from Herodotus
—— Thucydides, First Book
—— Ditto, large edition, 3 vols. 8vo,
—— Sophocles, with English notes, Ajax, Philoctetes, Antigone, Œdipus Tyrannus, Œdipus Coloneus
—— Euripides' Hippolytus, Hecuba
—— Aristophanes' Birds, Clouds
—— Latin Prose Composition, part 2
—— First and Second Latin Verse Book
—— Selections from Cicero's Orations
—— —— Epistles
—— —— Tusculan Disputations
—— Henry's First and Second Latin Book
—— Cicero on the Supreme Good
—— Selections from Roman Historians
—— —— Ovid
—— Handbook of Roman Antiquities
—— First German Book
—— First French Book
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

FRENCH, in Six Months.—How to learn to read, write, and speak French in six months, by Ollendorff. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

DR. ARNOLD'S GREEK, LATIN, and OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS, ON SALE by the Importer, W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

ENTRANCES for the Leger and Trial Stakes at Homebush in *Bell's Life*, of Saturday.

BELL'S LIFE.—Entrances for the Homebush Leger and Trial Stakes.—Saturday, April 14.

THE MURDER IN LIVERPOOL STREET.—Doctors in difficulties.—Read *Bell's Life* of To-morrow.

SPORTS OF EASTER WEEK.—Read *Bell's Life* of To-morrow.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S Pianofortes, just unpacked, squares and cottages. H. MARSH and CO.

FURS cleaned and altered to the present fashion.—As the season is approaching, Mrs. LYONS begs to inform her friends and the public that she cleans and alters furs to the present fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Apply at Mr. SAMUEL SOLOMON'S, Elizabeth-street, three doors from Park-street.

PARISIAN BAZAAR, 6, Wynyard-street.—Great bargains in rich furniture and fancy articles.

THE ELITE of Sydney daily visit the splendid saloons of PUISSANT and KRESSER, Parisian Furniture Bazaar, 6, Wynyard-street.

PUISSANT and KRESSER, 6, Wynyard street.—Great Parisian Furniture Bazaar.—Looking glasses, paperhangings, engravings, clocks, lamps, bronzes, work cases, toilet cases, &c., &c.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The new stock is now ready for inspection; its splendour surpasses any prior importation. PUISSANT and KRESSER 6, Wynyard-street.

GREAT SALE OF CONSIGNED GOODS, at and under English cost price.—COOK and COMPANY [illegible] respectfully intimate to their friends and the public, who have so handsomely patronised their Clearing Out Sale, that no offer or application whatever having been made for their premises, they have determined to continue business for a short time, in order to effect a sale of a large quantity of consignment recently received, with instructions to be immediately sold, of which the following are ready for inspection:—
10 cases Horrocks, Miller, and Co.'s finest longcloths, to be sold at manufacturer's prices viz., the quality designated by them as M3, 5½d.; MT, 6½d.; E3, 7½d.; and good strong shirting cloth, at 4½d.
2 cases of flowers, principally wreaths, for the inside of bonnets, Milliners and wholesale buyers will do well to have a few boxes of these; they will be sold by the box at exactly one half the French cost price
1 case of silk mantles, entirely new things
2 cases of cloth mantles, in every conceivable variety of shape and trimming, commencing at 14s. 6d. each; also American ladies' wrappers and reversible cloaks, for travelling or sea voyages
2 cases of velvet mantles, the latest and most recherche productions of London and Paris
1 case black silks, commencing at 18s. 6d. dress
1 case checked and striped silks, new styles, 2 guineas and 45s. full dress
1 case glace silks, commencing at 25s. dress
1 case splendid Paisley long shawls, commencing at 20s.
3 cases of French merinos, of different qualities. It appears to be the present fashion in every house in Sydney to sell these goods at about one half their usual price. We beg to submit that our prices are for real French merino, all wool, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and, quality considered, we believe, they will bear a comparison with any other in Sydney
3 bales Welsh and Saxony flannels
3 bales blankets, commencing 11s. 9d. a pair up to 50s.
6 cases sheetings, damasks, table cloths, napkins, diapers, Irish linens, Hollands counterpanes, quilts, towellings, toilet covers, Swiss curtains, &c. &c.
COOK and COMPANY most respectfully submit that the present advantages in purchasing at their establishment are such as no other house can offer, viz., in the latest possible fashions, unlimited variety to select from, and prices that it will be impossible for any house to compete with.
☞ Waterloo-place, New Buildings, 216, George-street.

CONTINUANCE OF SALE.—Further Reduction in Price.—COOK and COMPANY most respectfully announce that as their premises are not disposed of, they will continue for a short time the sale of drapery, silks, shawls, mantles, &c., at greatly reduced prices, and in combination with their new consigned goods, submit that such advantages for wholesale and retail purchasers rarely occur. ☞ Waterloo-place, New Buildings, 216, George-street.

COOK and COMPANY, contemplating an early visit to England, will be happy to meet with any parties wishing to purchase in one lot the whole of their extensive stock (about 14,000) lease of the premises, fixtures, &c. The premises are well known as the most central and commanding in Sydney, and a highly successful business is at present carried on.

TO THE LADIES of Sydney and surrounding Districts.—M. MARKS begs to inform them that as his outfitting business has so increased that he is under the necessity of occupying the whole of his shop with that class of goods, he has removed the whole stock of drapery goods to his large and elegant show room, up stairs; the entrance will be at the side door, where the remaining portion of the stock will be sold at 50 per cent. less than former prices.
N.B.—The object being to have a speedy sale, country storekeepers and small tradespeople are requested to call.
Observe the address.—Private door, 82, Pitt-street.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!! from the Crimea. The Agents of M. MARKS having received the thanks of the Home Government for the good and warm clothing they forwarded to the Crimea, by the orders of the following noblemen, viz.:—
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle
Earl Aberdeen
The Right Honorable Sidney Herbert
Lord John Russell
Sir Robert Peel
(And other noblemen and gentlemen),
Has the honour to announce that he has received three cases (per Lady Wharncliffe, from London) of the same goods which have received the united encomiums of both Houses of Parliament.

GO TO 82, PITT-STREET, and see the Crimea Seal Coat.

GO TO 82, PITT-STREET, and see the Reversible Witney Coat.

GO TO 82, PITT-STREET, and see the Devonshire Kersey Coat.

GO TO 82, PITT-STREET, and see the Bomarsund Coat, and various other articles of warm and waterproof clothing, too numerous to mention. Please to observe the address—M. MARKS, 82, Pitt-street, next door to Mr. Moffitt, stationer. N.B.—Country storekeepers and the trade supplied with all kinds of ready-made clothing on the most reasonable terms.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE of General Drapery Goods, at an immense loss to the proprietor. The whole stock must be sold. MERRINGTON'S, 126, Pitt-street.

BONNETS! BONNETS!! BONNETS!!!—If you want cheap bonnets, go to MERRINGTON'S.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—Black hats from 4s. 6d. each. Go to MERRINGTON'S.

DRESSES! DRESSES!! DRESSES!!!—For half English cost. Go to MERRINGTON'S.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!! Decidedly cheap. Go to MERRINGTON'S, 126, Pitt-street.

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£4 10s. 0d. coachman's suit of livery
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WATCH-DOG, Bull and Bloodhound Breed, for sale. Enquire last house Forbes-st., right of William-st.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL RETROSPECT FOR 1854.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, January* 1.)

AT the close of preceding years, it has been our agreeable duty to trace the movements and operations of industry and commerce, and to note their success or failure when there have been no violent external occurrences to disturb, or to threaten to disturb, the peaceful course of trade. Our task at the end of 1854, in some respects it is less pleasant than in former years, and if it presents aspects involving increased care and discrimination, will nevertheless be one which we can perform with considerable satisfaction. In these columns, it is expected of us, and indeed it is our desire, to chronicle the progress of commerce without entering upon political discussion, or upon any considerations but those which affect the great operations of industry; but after a forty years' peace, in this the first year of a great war, how can we escape from the great question which men of business will naturally put to each other—What has been the effect of the war upon the trade and industry of the country during the few past months? The glances at various features of our monetary and commercial position will, we trust, supply satisfactory information to this class of inquirers. Looking at the vast commercial intercourse of this country with every nation, and we may also say with every tribe in every country of the globe, and looking also at the enterprises involving the investment of large capital, whose success may be destroyed by the violence of war, an inquiry of this kind is both natural and reasonable. But our vast monetary operations, our system of credit, the faith of our banks, and our system of currency, have been thought to be matters which a war would put to a severe trial. Presently we shall see what ground there has been for apprehension. With respect to our foreign commerce, we may observe with proud satisfaction that our fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas have so imprisoned the vessels of war of our enemy as to secure to us the free navigation for our ships, without convoy, to any part of the world. Our foreign commerce, therefore, so far as our mercantile marine is concerned, has not suffered the slightest obstruction or impediment from the war. We shall glance, impartially and discriminatingly, at the interesting topic as to how the war has affected our monetary and banking systems.

It was, perhaps, natural that, upon the certainty of war taking place, there should be persons whose fears would lead them to apprehend great derangement of our funded, banking, and monetary systems, and, in particular, that the Bank of England would be subjected to a heavy and trying demand for specie for exportation. A glance at the affairs of the Bank of England for the past year will afford us matter for congratulation.

In the early part of the year, the position of the Bank of England occasioned some solicitude. The discovery of gold in Australia some time previously led to the most extravagant expectations as to the probability of a great influx of the precious metals from the colonies, and the large amounts which at one time were received encouraged this belief; but it was soon discovered that, after being coined, the gold was re-shipped to the colonies. There were not wanting more experienced business heads, however, who, correctly reasoning upon a plain principle of trade, urged that all commerce being an exchange of commodities, the vast shipments of British manufactures to our new colonial possessions must be paid for in great part with the precious metals, and that, therefore, the position of the Bank, sooner or later, would certainly be improved by considerable additions to the stock of its treasure from this source. It was not so, however, for extravagant and excessive exports have occasioned a glut of goods in the colonies, and there is now a disastrous failure in expected remittances. During the year ending December 24, 1853, the stock of bullion in the Bank of England suffered a diminution to the extent of £5,884,183. In the first week of February in the past year, the stock of gold coin and bullion possessed by the Bank in both departments was, £16,226,688. The "other securities," discounts, and loans, were £13,570,465. The reserve notes was £6,966,505. On the other side of the account, the "other deposits" amounted to £12,608,926. The account at the close of the year, made up to the week ending December 9, 1854, presents the following changes in the foregoing, essential features of the Bank statement. The stock of gold coin and bullion in both departments was £14,005,444. The "other securities" were £13,732,473. The reserve of notes was £7,928,830. The "other deposits," or customer's balances, were £9,691,373.

It will thus be seen that the fluctuations in the Bank of England account during the first year of war, have been very inconsiderable, and not of a character to diminish confidence in the monetary resources of the country. The features in the year's Bank account worthy of notice, therefore, are, that the gold coin and bullion in the year have undergone diminution to the extent only of £2,226,244—an amount too inconsiderable to give rise to uneasiness. The reserve of notes employed for banking purposes has increased in the year from £6,966,505 to £7,928,830—an amount larger than is usually considered necessary in this branch of the Bank establishment. The "other securities," or bills discounted, and loans, are about as they were at the commencement of the year. It is noticeable, however, that there has been a very considerable withdrawal of money from the private accounts of the Bank's own customers, the "other deposits" having been reduced during the year from £12,608,926 to £9,691,373. This fact may be readily accounted for by the increased employment for money at profitable rates. The Bank rate of discount throughout the year has ruled high, but not more so than the demand for money justified. Indeed, there have not been complaints from important interests of difficulties from the high rate of discount, but on the contrary the course adopted by the directors has given general satisfaction; and we may point to the present position of this great establishment as displaying the sufficiency of our monetary and banking resources to carry us through any external difficulties.

In the course of the past year, money capital has been very profitably and safely employed in the operations of business. If the rate of interest—5 to 6 per cent.—has been much higher than in most years, there has, notwithstanding, been no difficulty in effecting discounts upon customary trade security. We can trace in no direction any obstruction to the prosecution of commercial enterprise from this cause.

The advantageous employment of money is strikingly shown in some of the accounts of our joint-stock banks. The oldest as well as the most wealthy of the London joint-stock banks is the London and Westminster, which possesses a paid-up capital of £1,000,000. It should be observed that a rule exists with these new banks of allowing a certain rate of interest, proportioned to the value of money in the market, upon the smallest amount of each customer's balance on any day in each month. Interest is also allowed upon considerable sums deposited for fixed periods, at stipulated rates. This new feature in the business of banking is peculiar to the joint-stock banks, and does not exist among the wealthy private establishments, which engross the larger part of the banking transactions of the metropolis. The net profits of the London and Westminster Bank, for the half year ending June 30, 1854, after discharging a heavy amount of interest upon current and deposit accounts, amounted to £73,900 19s. 5d., out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 3 per cent. upon the paid-up capital for the half-year, and leaving a surplus to carry forward to the next account. The report of the Union Bank of London furnishes still more striking results. The paid-up capital of this establishment is £422,900. The Union was able to pay its customers during the half-year, as interest upon current and deposit accounts, the large sum of £107,739 17s. 5d., leaving £84,631 11s. 2d. net profit for division among the proprietary. The dividend declared was at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, clear of income-tax, with a bonus of 5 per cent. upon the half-year. The London Joint-Stock Bank, with a paid-up capital of £600,000, declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and carried over £21,695 7s. 3d. as undivided profit to the credit of the current half-year. The Commercial Bank of London, with a capital of £300,000, declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with a bonus equal to 4 per cent. These facts, illustrative of the business operations of these large banking establishments, are valuable, not merely as recording the success of the new joint-stock establishments, but they furnish us with a light by which we can discover the profits of our leviathan private banking firms, and, what is still more important, they enable us to see to what great advantage money capital must have been employed during the past year. Now, there is not the slightest reason to believe that these successful and highly profitable banking results have arisen from any forced business efforts; but, on the contrary, there is the clearest evidence that they have sprung from the legitimate demands for money arising out of an active state of trade and commerce. Although the rate of discount during the year has ruled high, there has been nothing like a panic demand for money to enable discounting firms to exact exorbitant rates from borrowers.

With regard to the English Stock Market, the most remarkable feature to notice is the fact of prices having gone down considerably more prior to the commencement of hostilities, than during the actual progress of the war. Indeed no sooner did hostilities commence than the market gradually rallied, and has since shown extraordinary firmness at very high prices, compared with those in former periods of a like kind. This has been a source of great surprise to many, but it has been the natural result of the progress of this nation in wealth, intelligence, and power. Money has been singularly plentiful, and has quite overpowered the depressing influence of the war. No Government loan has yet been found necessary, and the increased burden of taxation necessarily imposed on the people, has been but slightly felt. The public, who in former periods of war were continuous sellers of stock, have during the past year been extensive purchasers for permanent investment. As the subject has on former occasions been fully treated by us, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it here.

The fluctuations in the value of Consols during the entire year have been about 11 per cent. The lowest price was 85½, and the highest 96¼.

The value of the Foreign Securities has not generally been violently agitated, which is the more remarkable, as several are necessarily directly connected with the altered state of political affairs on the Continent. There has, however, been a decline throughout the market to a greater or less extent, as various circumstances have operated to affect them. The two principal events connected with the market to which a passing remark may be made, are the introduction of a new Turkish loan, and the proposal of the Peruvian Government to re-arrange its foreign debt. It is to be regretted that the first application of the Porte to the London market should have been withdrawn by the Sultan, as it necessarily operated prejudicially when the second loan was applied for. The first loan went up to 13 premium; the present one has been down to 9 discount. With regard to the Peruvian debt, as negotiations are still pending for its settlement, it would be premature to say more on the subject, as we have already, on former occasions during the progress of the year, taken a prominent part in bringing the propositions of the Government before the bondholders.

The principal fluctuations in the Foreign securities have been from 10 up to 30 per cent., namely, Austrian Five per cents., highest price 91, lowest 64; difference 27 per cent.; Brazilian Five per cents., highest price 92½, lowest 90 ex div., difference 9½ per cent.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per cents., highest price 75; lowest 52, difference 23 per cent.; Russian Five per cents., highest price 112½, lowest 82, difference 30½ per cent.; and Turkish, highest price 7½ premium, lowest 9 discount, difference 16 per cent.

Considering the fluctuations that have taken place in other approved English securities, it must be admitted that railway shares have maintained their value with remarkable firmness, quite unusual during a period of such vicissitudes as have been witnessed during the year now closed. One great element in the stability of the prices of these as well as in all other securities, has been the extraordinary abundance of money in the hands of the public, and their confidence in the steady and healthful progress of affairs, monetary, commercial, political. There has been no real distrust, and, instead of selling, they have added largely to their investments. Hence prices have kept up extremely well.

The fluctuations during the year in the leading railway shares have been from about £14 to £17 10s. North-Western have been up to 107½, and down to 92, being a difference of £15 15s.; Great Western, 84 and 68½, a difference of £15 2s. 6d.; South-Western, 86½ and 72½, a difference of £14; and Brighton, 110½ and 93, a difference of £17 10s.

The state of the Grain trade during the past year offers matter for instructive observation. During the closing months of the previous year, and indeed throughout the last winter, the price of wheat had ruled seriously high, the weekly average at the commencement of the past year, January 7, having been 76s. 2d. per quarter, whilst the six weeks' average ending at the same date in the previous year was only 44s. 3d. On the 28th of January it had reached 83s. 3d., and so late as the end of June the price was as high as 78s. 7d. By the end of August, when the productiveness of the harvest became known, the weekly average price of wheat had fallen to 62s. 3d.; and a little later, in the middle of September, it had fallen so low as 52s. 5d. This gratifying proof of the abundance of the produce of the harvest gave much satisfaction to all classes of the people, and it was hoped and believed that, in any difficulties in which the country might be placed, the working part of the community would be amply supplied with that important article of food, bread, at a reasonably low price. The satisfactory reports of the completion of the harvest, and of the fine quality of the grain, its more than usual weight, and the abundance of the yield, which were received from every district of the country, led political writers into sanguine speculations as to the gain of the country by its most productive harvest. It was said triumphantly that our additional produce would probably pay two years' expenses of the war. There was probability and truth in the statement. We have had no evidence to shake the opinion that the last harvest was one of the most productive that the country has gathered during a great number of years. On the contrary, the scanty means we possess of forming an estimate as to the relative produce of years, leads us to the satisfactory conclusion that that of the last year was little less than one third above an average. The *Gazette* returns of the quantity of home-grown wheat sold in the markets which govern the averages, show a remarkable and great increase in our home supplies at market very soon after the termination of harvest labour. Our object being to estimate the quantity of increased produce, as tested by the home supplies at market, a glance for a given number of weeks at the market supplies before and after the harvest, will furnish us with satisfactory information. In the four weeks of May, the *Gazette* returns of the quantity of wheat sold in the markets which govern the averages were as follow:—

May 6.	Quarters of wheat sold		....	66,511
13.	"	"	....	57,450
20.	"	"	....	54,981
27.	"	"	....	65,791
	Total		....	244,733

Turning to the supplies after the completion of the harvest for the four weeks of the month of October, we shall discover what we may fairly call an astonishing increase. The home supplies for the four weeks of October, were as follow:—

October 7.	Quarters of wheat sold		....	151,801
14.	"	"	....	151,870
21.	"	"	....	150,277
28.	"	"	....	144,842
	Total		....	598,790

Here, then, is evidence, clear and convincing of the abundance of the last harvest, and also that the high price to which wheat has suddenly risen, is not attributable to any deficiency in our home supplies at market. Writing at this late period, we possess evidence sufficient to account for the price of grain, which a few weeks ago furnished a puzzle to the most experienced speculators. The truth is that we have been almost without foreign supplies for many weeks, and it is now clear that, for a considerable period to come, we shall be dependant upon our own resources. Good information leads to the belief that America cannot be an exporting country to any extent; the ports of Russia in the Black Sea and Baltic are closed against us; in France, Belgium, Rome, Naples, and Algeria, the exportation of grain to foreign ports has been prohibited. This being the case, we have great reason to be thankful for the abundant produce of our own harvest, but for which bread and flour might have reached famine prices. The present state of the grain market has placed the agricultural classes in a singularly advantageous position in relation to the rest of the community. An abundant harvest makes a positive addition to the wealth of the country, and in an ordinary state of things, the benefit of it would be experienced, first by the farmer, in increase of produce, and, secondly, by the community, in reduction of price. In the present instance, the farming classes have received a vast accession of produce, with an increase of price. The profit, therefore, great as it has been, of the late productive harvest has passed, or will pass, chiefly into the pockets of the agricultural classes.

The trade reports throughout the year from our great manufacturing districts, although they have not been of the same flattering character as in the two preceding years, have, nevertheless—regard being paid to special circumstances—not been of an unsatisfactory character. Birmingham has, in its various branches of industry, exhibited wonderful activity, almost to the time at which we write. The Yorkshire clothing districts have also maintained an active trade. The extensive cotton districts of Lancashire have experienced during the last few months, a considerably diminished demand for goods, and, in some instances, mills have been put upon short time, to keep down stocks. From Nottingham, Leicester, &c., complaints have been heard. It may be said, however, with much confidence, that whatever depression exists in our great branches of manufacturing industry may be chiefly traced to the prostration of trade in America, the cessation of the Australian exports, and the derangement in the trade with China, and some other places. We cannot in any way discover that the high rate of discount which has now prevailed for more than a year has obstructed speculation, or impeded legitimate commerce. The large failures which lately occurred at Manchester and Liverpool have very properly given rise to much caution in extensive business transactions, but we nowhere see that kind of prostration which in by-gone years has led to the closing of mills, and the throwing of vast bodies of our operatives out of work. The condition of the operatives must, in the nature of things, have been much affected by the continued high prices of provisions, as well as by the diminished demand for labour; but the privations consequent upon these circumstances have been borne without complaint, and without any public expression of discontent, such as we have witnessed in former years. It should be noticed, too, that with the termination of the great Preston strike an end has been put to that spirit of hostility to their employers which had existed so long among vast numbers of the manufacturing workpeople, and the temporary diminution in the demand for manufactured goods must have convinced them that the demand for labour and the rate of wages, as well as the profits of employers, depend wholly upon the prosperity of trade.

In the latter half of the past year, and particularly towards the close of it, in some extensive departments of trade in the metropolis, much depression has existed. The building trade, as was foreseen, and the numerous branches dependent upon it, have suffered severely; and, at the present time, very large numbers of workmen and labourers are without employment. Two circumstances have largely contributed to decrease the activity of building speculations; first, the active demand for money in commerce, at high rates of interest, has withdrawn the attention of capitalists from investments in house property; and, secondly, the improved value of money has so increased the difficulties of small building speculators in obtaining advances and loans as to seriously obstruct their operations. The high prices of materials have also formed another serious impediment to successful progress in this branch. Hence we have seen very numerous failures throughout the year in the building trades, and hence great numbers of valuable workmen and labourers are without employment at the present time. During the last few months, also, the shopkeepers and the small tradesmen of the metropolis have complained, apparently not without cause, of an altered state of trade. Possibly, an increased income-tax may have slightly affected the business of the higher class of shopkeepers. It is within our own knowledge that, in the workshops for the manufacture of fancy goods and articles of luxury, there has been a great absence of employment; but the close of the year has brought with it some improvement.

The high prices of provisions, and the diminished employment of the working people, are unquestionably affecting the trade of the class of small shopkeepers, who experience some difficulties in struggling against the times. The printing trade may be noticed as one of those in which there has been an absence of business of an unusual character; but here we can trace a distinct cause operating to produce this adverse state of trade, the fact being, as has been noticed by old publishers, that in seasons of great excitement, when public attention is directed to the columns of newspapers, there is always a diminished demand for books. If the hasty general glance at the state of our various branches of trade which we have thus given is not of so gratifying a character as that of preceding years of unobstructed prosperity, we have at least the comforting assurance that our manufactures, commerce, and trade are in a sound and healthy state, notwithstanding the trying difficulties of the war.

The year, which opened with a brisk demand for shipping for mercantile business, has closed with dulness. Freights, which at one period were extravagantly high, are now reduced to their usual level. Plenty of employment has, however, been found for all our shipping, and it is only now that freights are really falling off. The demands of Government for steam and sailing transports in connection with the war have taken a very large number of vessels out of the market. The suspension of shipments to Australia at the present moment renders tonnage very plentiful, and has greatly reduced the value of shipping property. In illustration of the great alteration that has lately taken place in the Australian trade, it may be mentioned that whereas the number of vessels loading in the port of London was at the rate of from 90 to 100 per month, it is now reduced to ten or fifteen; and instead of freights being plentiful at 160s. for sailing vessels, and 240s for steamers, they are now scarce at only 50s. for the former, whilst of the latter there are none on the berth, they having all been taken up by Government for the transport service. Vessels are now sailing out of both Liverpool and London for the colonies in ballast. They will return home with colonial produce—wool, tallow, &c.

The rise in the prices of provisions and materials, and the advance in the various rates of wages which have taken place during the last two years, have been productive of great changes, and of serious consequences to many important public as well as private interests. To the railway and steam navigation companies the advance has been attended with results fatal to the expectation of many a shareholder and proprietor who anticipated receiving the usual rate of dividend. Perhaps in no undertakings has this been more peculiarly exemplified than in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental and the General Screw Steam Shipping Companies—the former, which once paid 8 per cent., and the latter, which formerly paid 10 per cent., having had during the year to announce the temporary suspension of a distribution of profits. To the advance in coal and freights, and rise in the value of tallow, cordage, provisions, canvas, wood, oil, and other articles, with the conjunctive falling off in trade, is mainly attributed the great decline in the profits of all the steam and railway companies. The reports which each have had to issue to their shareholders all allude more or less prominently to this subject, and it is but too apparent that it will unfortunately still be for some time a matter detrimental to the market value of the shares and the hopes of the proprietors.

Upon the whole, the commercial business of the year has been of a character to more than satisfy reasonable expectations; and if some degree of gloom may exist in the minds of some men of business, we may comfort ourselves with the evidence of facts that hitherto our commercial affairs have sustained no injury from causes which might reasonably have created apprehension and alarm. The political speculator who is concerned for the honour and success of our arms in the great war in which we are engaged, may triumphantly point to the past year as affording evidence of the vast resources of commerce, and of the ability of the country to bear whatever reasonable burdens a state of war may render necessary.

The following is a chronological arrangement of the various important events of each month of 1854, connected with commerce and industry and monetary affairs, &c., which will be found of more than ordinary interest:—

JANUARY, 1854.

4th.—Sweden and Denmark declare themselves in favour of a neutral position on the Turkish question. Bread riots at Exeter, owing to the high price of wheat and flour.

11th.—The combined fleets of England and France enter the Black Sea.

12th.—Advices arrive of the victory of the Turkish troops, under the command of Omer Pacha, at Kalafat.

14th. Subsequent intelligence of the further success of the Turkish forces at Citate.

20th. The Bank of France raises the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

24th. The rate of interest of French treasury bills is increased 1 per cent.

25th. Reports of the intended withdrawal of Baron Brunow from London, and M. Kisseleff from Paris, contradicted. Excessive fluctuations in the funds, occasioned by the conflicting nature of the various rumours. The National Bank of Belgium raises the rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent.

26th. Advices from St. Petersburg announce the despatch of Count Orloff to the European Courts to open fresh negotiations.

FEBRUARY.

4th. The failure of Count Orloff's mission to Austria and Prussia announced.

8th. Baron Brunow and M. Kisseleff leave London and Paris; and diplomatic relations between England, France, and Russia officially declared to have been suspended.

14th. Autograph letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Czar, on the question of the Eastern dispute.

17th. The Exchequer-bills falling due in March are advertised to be paid off, or renewed at the rate of 2d. per diem.

17th and 20th. General debate in Parliament on the Turkish question.

20th. Answer received from St. Petersburg, that all negotiation is refused.

21st. Troops embarked at Southampton for Malta—the first portion of the contingent to be sent out by England, to co-operate with France in the East.

22nd. Intelligence received of the outbreak of revolution in Albania, and the prospect of further disaffection in Greece generally manifested.

MARCH.

6th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the budget, and proposes to increase the property and income tax, and to take power to issue, if necessary, £1,750,000 Exchequer-bills.

7th. Failure of Messrs. Dickson and Co., in the Australian trade at Glasgow.

10th. Departure of the Baltic fleet from Spithead. Death of Mr. Alderman Thompson, who was largely interested in mercantile pursuits, and who was a director of the Bank of England, and numerous important public companies.

11th. A French Loan for £10,000,000 announced; the biddings to be taken by public tender at 65f. 25c. for the 3 per Cents., and at 92f. 50c. for the 4½ per Cents.

15th. Failure of Mr. Thomas M'Gregor, and Messrs. Warwick, Harrison, and Co., London warehousemen. Failure of Gladstone, Bond, and Co., brokers, at Manchester.

18th. News of the arrival of the Baltic fleet in Wingo Sound received.

20th. Publication of the secret and confidential correspondence between England and Russia. Failure of Messrs. Benjamin Elkin and Sons, in the Australian trade.

24th. A Turkish loan for £2,727,400 in a 6 per cent. stock, at 85, introduced through Messrs. Rothschild. Failure of Messrs. Monteaux, London and Paris, exchange brokers.

25th. Intelligence received of the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to make any reply to the ultimatum addressed to him by the English and French governments. Failure of Messrs. Moller and Burroughs, London exchange brokers.

28th. Declaration of war against Russia announced in a supplement to the *London Gazette*.

31st. Failure of Messrs. Leroy, Chabrol, and Co., of Paris, announced.

APRIL.

1st. Intelligence received of the passage of the Danube by the Russians.

3rd. News of the taking of Hirsova by the Russians.

4th. Diplomatic relations between the Ottomans and Greeks declared to have ceased.

8th. The depression in the funds, Consols having sunk to 85½, together with the general excitement occasioned by the declaration of the war, causes the withdrawal of the Turkish loan, only a limited amount of applications having been received by the contractors.

10th. An alliance, offensive and defensive, concluded between Austria and Prussia.

11th. Intelligence from St. Petersburg of severe mercantile distress, through the disturbance of trade by the war. The failures of M. Ilja Stephanoff, cotton dealer, St. Petersburg; M. Jensen, broker, of Riga; and the three firms of Alexeyeff, T. Mathias, and C. Kyber, of Moscow, announced.

17. Accounts received of the first Russian prizes taken by English cruisers. All the Russian Baltic ports declared to be in a state of blockade. Copies of treaties, offensive and defensive, between England and France, formally exchanged. Mr. C. Moate, metal broker, suspended payment.

18. Lord Raglan left Paris for Marseilles.

21st. Official notification from the Treasury respecting a proposed issue of £6,000,000 Exchequer-bonds.

22nd. Advices received of an engagement near Rossetelli, in which the Russians were defeated, with a loss of about 3000 men. The Turks lost 1500.

25th. The partial bombardment of Odessa announced, for an insult to a flag of truce, the success of the vessels engaged in the attack being most decisive. Another battle in the neighbourhood of Kalafat, in which the Russians were defeated with considerable loss (500 men).

26th. Appointed day of fast, humiliation, and prayer, for the success of the British arms and the restoration of peace.

29th. The French Government direct the Russian consuls to retire from Marseilles, Toulon, Havre, and Bordeaux. The bombardment of Odessa commenced.

MAY.

1st. The evacuation of Little Wallachia by the Russians commenced.

3rd. The capture of Peta by the Turks announced, and also the ratification of the Austro-Prussian treaty. Further notice issued from the Treasury, respecting subscriptions for Exchequer-bonds.

8th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer propounds his supplemental war budget in the House of Commons, and increases the estimates for the navy, army, and ordnance departments. Failure of Messrs. Reade, Brothers, provision merchants.

9th. Austria, to recruit her financial resources, announces an intention to open subscriptions for a loan of £3,500,000, at Amsterdam and Frankfort.

11th. The directors of the Bank of England raise their rate of discount to 5½ per cent. Singularly enough, the authorities of the Bank of France reduce their rate of discount to 4 per cent.

15th. Bombardment of Silistria commenced by the Russians. Message from the Queen to both Houses of Parliament, announcing the embodiment of the militia.

16. Owing to the active commencement of hostilities in the East, a levy of 95,000 men is ordered by the Prussian Government.

17th. Intelligence received of the defeat of the Russians at Nicopolis, with a loss of 1500 men.

18th. A change in the Turkish ministry, by which it is hoped the administration of the Porte will be favourably influenced.

23rd. The blockade of Riga, Libau, and Windau declared. The neutrality of Portugal announced.

24th. Notice issued of the increase of the rate of interest on Exchequer-bills, from 2d. to 2½d. per diem. The East India directors also give notice of the raising of the rate of interest on India bonds, from £3 5s. to £4 per cent.

25th. Treaty between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, in which the separate treaties previously concluded between France and England on the one hand, and Austria and Prussia on the other, are recognised and adopted. Austria and Prussia send a joint summons to Russia, to evacuate the Turkish territories.

30th. Threatened occupation of Greece by the allied armies.

JUNE.

2nd. The Austrian summons to Russia despatched, demanding the withdrawal of troops from the principalities.

4th. An English Minister of War appointed, the Duke of Newcastle taking the office, and Sir G. Grey entering the administration as Colonial Secretary.

5th. Failure of Messrs. J. and J. Hall, of Nottingham, announced.

7th. The London Joint-Stock Banks are, after a lengthened negotiation, admitted to the privileges of the Clearing-house. Three failures on the Stock Exchange declared.

12th. Suspension of Mr. Goddard, of Birmingham. The affairs of Messrs. Newstead and Barnett, of the same place, under investigation

14th. The English squadron off Brahestadt, in Finland, seize a number of Russian gun-boats and merchant vessels, and destroy property valued at between £50,000 and £60,000.

16th. A blockade of the Baltic coast of Russia announced in the *London Gazette*. Failure of Mr. Julius Steding, of Moscow, announced.

18th. Suspension of Messrs. Thomas Taylor and Sons, and other houses in the worsted trade at Bradford.

19th. Proposal for a Russian loan of 50,000,000 silver roubles introduced at St. Petersburg and Amsterdam. The East India Railway Company negotiate £1,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest, for which debentures guaranteed by the East India Company are given. The tenders for the 4 per cent. British Guiana and Trinidad loans of £50,000 and £25,000 respectively accepted by the Treasury, the whole being taken at par, the principal amount on behalf of the Bank of England.

20th. The second issue of £2,000,000 Exchequer bonds arranged between the Government and Messrs. Rothschild. A new Prussian loan for £2,350,000 in a 4½ per cent. stock opened at Berlin. A Belgian loan for £1,100,000 in a 4½ per cent. stock arranged at Brussels. The announced retreat of the Russians from Silistria with great loss, and the commencement of the evacuation of the Principalities. Failure of Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, colonial brokers.

25th. The reply of the Czar to the Austrian summons to the effect that, as a mark of high consideration to Austria, Russia consents to retire from the Turkish territories.

26th. The failure of Messrs. Cole, Brothers, announced.

30th. Bomarsund bombarded by the English fleets. Capture of the Aland Islands, and their temporary occupation announced.

JULY.

3rd. An insurrection against the Government breaks out in Spain.

5th. Suspension of Messrs. H. W. Lord, and Co., East India brokers.

6th. Suspension of Mr. Spiridone Gopcevich of Trieste, announced.

11th. Withdrawal of the combined fleets from before Cronstadt.

12th. Accounts received of the defeat of the Russians by the Turks at Giurgevo. Stoppage of Mr. Mark Gopcevich, of London announced.

13th. Island of Kamadan taken by the Turks.

16th. Mr. Spiridone Gopcevich resumes payment.

17th. The failures of Messrs. Passavant and Co., Messrs. Simeon Townend, Messrs. Bakenbach and Co., Messrs. W. Beavus, Messrs. R. M'Lauren and Co., Messrs. Samuel Wilkinson, of Bradford, announced. Further successes against the Russians at Frateschti.

19th. Intelligence of the discovery of railway defalcations in New York and Philadelphia, and consequent panic in the American money market, Mr. R. Schuyler having over-issued New York and New Haven Railway stock to the amount of 2,000,000 dollars.

20th. The Russian forces defeated at Ardaghan with considerable loss. Mr. J. W. Cole, of the firm of Cole, Brothers, arrested on charge of obtaining, by means of fraudulent orders, from Messrs. Lang and Campbell, the sum of £10,000.

24th. Lengthened debates in both Houses of Parliament on the additional war grant of £3,000,000. Failures of Messrs. De Launy, Iselin, and Clarke, and Messrs. Schell, Burrows and Son, of New York, announced.

31st. Accounts of the total defeat of the Russians on the 23rd at Slobodzie, with a loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded. Confirmed reports of the abundant harvest produce depression in the corn trade.

AUGUST.

1st. The retirement of the Russians beyond Wallachia. The formation of a new cabinet at Madrid, headed by Marshal Espartero.

3rd. The rate of discount reduced by the Bank of England from 5½ to 5 per cent.

14th. Accounts received of the occupation of Bucharest by 10,000 Turkish troops. Failure of Mr. John Tucker, of Philadelphia, announced.

16th. Negotiations of the Turkish loan of £5,000,000 through Sir I. L. Goldsmid and Mr. Horsley Palmer; the first portion of £2,000,000 being brought out in a six per cent. stock at 80. Mr. Joseph Windle Cole, merchant, committed from the Mansion-house to take his trial on charges of obtaining £17,000 and £30,000 on fictitious warrants of bonded goods.

19th. Accounts of the surrender of Bomarsund to the allied troops and fleets, and the capture of 2000 prisoners.

23rd. The defeat of the Turks near Kars, by General Wrangel, announced, with a considerable loss.

28th. Further considerable depression in the general value of grain.

29th. Official notification received of the blockade of the White Sea.

SEPTEMBER.

4th. Advices received of the rejection by Russia of the final propositions of Austria. Notification of the failures of Messrs. Peck and Bloodgood, and Alfred Edwards and Co., of New York.

7th. The Commander-in-Chief of the French troops (Marshal St. Arnaud), announces the destination of the allied forces to be Sebastopol.

8th. Intelligence arrives that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has left the Baltic on his return to France.

11th. Entrance of Count Coronini into Bucharest, on the 6th, at the head of Austrian troops.

14th. Ibraila and Galatz are evacuated by the Russians. Failure of Messrs. Scott, Richmond, and Co., of Manchester, announced.

15th. A decisive victory announced by Schamyl over the Russians at Tiflis. Messrs. Currie, Dale, and Co., suspend payment.

18th. Failure of Messrs. Dean, Youle, and Co., of Liverpool.

21st. Accounts received of the landing of 25,000 English, 25,000 French, and 8000 Turkish troops in the Crimea on the 14th. Failure of Mr. A. W. Park, of Manchester, notified.

23rd. Information received of the suspension of Messrs. Lukin and Skuratoff, of Moscow.

29th. Suspension announced of Mr. Osterrede, of Moscow, and Mr. H. J. Botoloff, of Shuya, both calico printers.

30th. News received of the defeat of the Russians by the allied troops on the heights of the Alma. Failure of Mr. G. A. Ulich, of Trieste, with liabilities of £100,000.

OCTOBER.

1st. Suspension of Mr. James Mitchell, of Bradford.

4th. Severe depression in Liverpool, occasioned by mercantile discredit. Stoppage of Mr. Edward Oliver, of Liverpool, announced, with liabilities amounting to £700,000. Also, Messrs. James M'Henry and Co., Liverpool, with liabilities estimated at £500,000.

6th. Suspension of Messrs. Allen and Anderson, of London, in the American grain and provision trade, estimated liabilities between £300,000 and £400,000.

7th. Announcement of the death of Marshal de St. Arnaud.

11th. Failure of Messrs. Moulton and Plimpton, of New York, announced; liabilities £60,000. Intelligence of the capture of Balaklava by the English and French troops, and commencement of operations for the siege of Sebastopol. Great activity in the grain trade, with a continuous rise in prices.

16th. Messrs. Perrin and Wright, corn factors, Dublin, suspend payment; debts £50,000 and £60,000.

23rd. Failure of Messrs. Samuel F. Moore, and Co., clothiers and dry goods importers, Boston, United States, announced. Messrs. Lemon and Co., bankers, Brentwood, Essex, suspend payment. Intelligence received from America of the failure of Messrs. Reed and Brothers, importers of dry goods, at Philadelphia, for £200,000; of Messrs. Lincoln, Wing, and Co., of Boston, in the Australian trade; and of Messrs. Chapin and Whitton, wholesale druggists.

28th. The French Government issue a notice prohibiting for the present distillation from grain.

NOVEMBER.

1st. Intelligence received of the battle of Balaklava having been fought on the 25th October.

9th. Failure of the Knickerbocker Bank, New York; also of Farmer's Bank, Saratoga County, announced.

13th. Received the news of the great battle of Inkerman having been fought on the 5th instant.

14th. Suspension of Messrs. Clay and Gilman notified; and Messrs. Hambleton and Sons, an importing house of Baltimore; to Messrs. E. G. Merrick and Co., of Buffalo; the Metropolitan Insurance Companies of Boston, and the Lewis County Bank, of New York.

21st. Failures announced of Messrs. J. A. Westervelt and Co., shipbuilders, and Messrs. E. M. Livermore and Co., in the wool trade, both of New York; with a variety of others, including a number of small banking establishments, corporate and private.

22nd. Suspension of Mr. A. Tonnelier, of Antwerp.

23rd. News of a naval engagement at Petropaulouski, in the Pacific, on the 4th September, and death of Admiral Price, commander of the fleet. Forgeries announced by Mr. H. Meiggs, of San Francisco, California.

25th. Visit of Lord Palmerston to Paris, and subsequent interview with Louis Napoleon on the question of reinforcements to the Crimea. Failure of W. Price, general merchant, of Quebec.

27th. Parliament announced to meet for business on the 12th December.

28th. Stoppage of George Milne and Co., bankers, Cincinnati; and suspension of Messrs. Smead, Collard and Co., who issue a statement of their affairs, showing assets £350,000 against £240,000 liabilities.

29th. Failure of Messrs. Gilbert and Tuttle, importers, &c., New York.

29th. The Emperor of Russia, in answer to the Prussian cabinet, consents to treat for peace—on conditions.

DECEMBER.

2nd. Signature of the treaty between the Western Powers and Austria.

5th. Failure of Mr. James Wellan, corn merchant, Dublin; also, of Mr. Michael Smith, Dublin, who offers a composition of 3s. 4d. in the pound, which is accepted.

5th. Failure of Messrs. Daniel Stewart and Sons, grocers, of Baltimore, for £100,000; also, Messrs. Finlay and Co., bankers, New Orleans; and Messrs. Selden, Withers, and Co., financial agents of the State Virginia at Washington.

8th. Suspension of Messrs. Reeve, Buck, and Co., iron manufacturers, Pensylvania. Liabilities said to be between £200,000 and £300,000, and assets between £300,000 and £600,000.

12th. Opening of Parliament by the Queen in person.

18th. Arrival of Sir Charles Napier from the Baltic.

19th. Announcement in the House of Commons that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not make any financial statement previous to the Christmas recess.

20th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution in the House of Commons upon which to found a bill for the purpose of placing the deposits in savings' banks on a better footing.

21st. Messrs. Carter and Co., shipowners and brokers, of London, suspend payment.

22nd. Failure of Messrs. John Benson and Co., and Dennis Harris, sugar refiners, and Messrs. Patterson, Adams, and Co., in the tobacco trade, all of New York.

22nd. Duties reduced by the French Government on tallow, greases, &c.

23rd. Parliament adjourned to Tuesday, January 23rd.

26th. Suspension of Messrs. Swain and Webb, of Huddersfield, for, it is said, £135,000.

27th. Opening of the Legislative Chambers of France by the Emperor Napoleon; and announcement of a new loan.

27th. Arrival of M. von Usedom, on a special mission from the Prussian Cabinet, with reference to the affairs of the East.

29th. News received of a conference at Vienna between the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Russia.

TRADE REPORTS.

MANCHESTER, January 6.—The discouraging news from the Crimea, as to the suffering and mortality amongst the troops, and the possible consequences, whether exaggerated or not, has caused an uneasy feeling amongst commercial men, and people have ventured upon business with much caution. There is a general dulness in this market, and has been throughout the week. One additional cause of this is no doubt the unsettlement of everything usual to the holidays, and another cause of restriction is attributed to the difficulties felt in securing transit of goods up the Levant, whence recently we have had our best demand, in consequence of the Government having taken up so many vessels. The trade to India, China, Australia, and the United States, continues on a comparatively small scale in consequence of our supplies in past months, and though the home trade is somewhat healthy, the general demand falls short of the large production still going on. Prices are tolerably steady, but in cases where spinners and manufacturers are coming out of orders, a slight advantage may be obtained in some cases by buyers, notwithstanding the existing low range of prices.

LEEDS, January 6.—We have had considerable improvement in the woollen market to-day. The attendance of buyers in the cloth halls was much larger than it has been during several weeks; a better feeling prevailed, and an increased quantity of cloth changed owners.

BIRMINGHAM, JANUARY 6.—Trade here remains in a very languid and unsatisfactory condition; orders come in very slowly, and at many of the manufactories they are working short time. In the foreign trade there is no improvement whatever; from the United States there are not orders of any kind; but the real pinch arises out of the difficulty of obtaining remittances; for the last two months scarcely any have been received, but as gold is finding its way into the States, it is believed that a change for the better is not far distant. In some respects the Canadian trade is in a more unfavourable state than the American; heavy losses have been sustained in this quarter, and the prospects of a change for the better are not very promising, if we are to credit the tenor of recent advices.

MACCLESFIELD, JANUARY 5.—The silk business is at present in a dull state in this town hands being plentiful. Hopes, however, are entertained that before long trade will take a turn for the better. At this season of the year trade is usually brisk in Macclesfield.

BRADFORD, JANUARY 5.—*Pieces*: Although our market has again been as calm as the last two preceding weeks, yet a more healthy feeling has been exhibited, both by our merchants as well as manufacturers, who are looking forward to an increased demand as soon as the new year has fairly set in. Gradually more of the machinery in our mills is coming into operation, as the almost entire absence of stocks causes orders now given out to have an immediate effect on looms remaining idle, and to bring them into immediate operation. Prices for most descriptions of goods remain unaltered.—Wool and yarn: The first market in the new year has been a very quiet one, and, as yet, there are no symptoms of any improvement. The wool market is firm, but there has not been much business doing; and it is not likely that spinners will do more than supply their immediate wants only. Farmers are perfectly aware of this fact, and being themselves in a position to hold stock, they take advantage of the depressed state of this market, and only forward limited quantities, which soon find buyers. Under these circumstances, spinners cannot expect much relief from the wool market; and as buyers, both for the home trade and for export, are compelled to be very cautious, and can only buy at a low figure, the position of spinners continues as precarious as it has been for a length of time. The reduced production, caused by the great number of frames which are standing idle, has, so far, not tended to improve prices, and, for the present, the prospects continue to be anything but cheering. Prices of noils and shorts are pretty well maintained, the demand being equal to the small production.

NOTTINGHAM, January 6.—Now we have commenced a new year, and we heartily wish it may prove a more prosperous one for trade than the last. We cannot yet, of course, report much improvement, for although our own holidays are over, those of Scotland and Lancashire have only commenced this week. The reports from the States are still unsatisfactory, as they are also from the continent, and we do not see anything particularly encouraging for us this spring but a good home trade, of which there cannot be much doubt, to meet which the lace and hosiery trades are each tolerably free of stock, particularly the latter. Some uncertainty seems to prevail as to what is likely to be the minimum price of cotton yarns used in each trade. The prices of cops for lace yarn is as low, at all events in some counts, as they have ever been known.

LEICESTER, January 6.—At present the stock-taking engagements appear to occupy almost entirely the attention of most houses, so that comparatively a small amount of business is being done. Prices of material remain firm, and woollen stocks are considered safe.

BELFAST, January 5.—Linen: As usual at Christmas, some of our country markets were well supplied with linen, which went off pretty well, considering the increased quantity offering, and prices were supported for coarser qualities, but fine goods were rather easier. In Armagh and Lurgan, however, both roughs and Hollands were dull, and a shade lower. White linens are kept in a depressed state, owing to the unsatisfactory state of foreign markets.—Yarns: The demand continues moderate, and stocks are rather increasing, owing to the mills having again commenced working full time. The wisdom of such a course we have already considered it our duty to question. Tow yarns were more in demand, and are quoted 1½d. per bundle dearer for numbers at and under 25 lbs.—Cotton: We have but the too often repeated tale to tell with respect to all branches of the cotton trade depression, and operations confined to the merest detail. Advices from foreign markets continue unsatisfactory, and heavy losses must inevitably result, in too many cases, upon consignments.—Flax: The business done in our own markets for the last two weeks has been on a restricted scale, but this is principally owing to a considerable falling off in the quantity exposed for sale. This, however, is usually the case with us about Christmas; but the principal reason probably is, that by this time of year the majority of the rents have been paid, so that the farmer who has been able to meet his rent without disposing of his flax will probably continue to hold it until the article becomes scarce in the market, when it is usually higher in price, and when its sale will be opportune to meet the expenditure necessary for seed further in spring. Handscutched has been somewhat advancing in value during the week.

COMMON SENSE ON THE CABINET.

(*From the Press of December* 30.)

IF the proposition were true that a free country experiences more difficulty in war than a despotism, it ought to be a necessary consequence that constitutional kingdoms should exercise extraordinary care in the ministers selected for a military crisis. A cabinet divided in itself is a ministerial anachronism in a period when vigorous national action is demanded. Bold hearts, clear heads, untiring energy, and complete union are then paramount necessities, unless it were desired to give the advocates of despotism an opportunity of mocking at the delays and diversity of design supposed to be inseparable from the enjoyment of popular liberty. Now, let us apply these views to a practical examination of the aptitude of the present cabinet. Our ministry is composed of two sections, with hostile antecedents and conflicting principles of policy. On the balance of power in Europe, on political progression in England, on the French alliance, on our relation to the German Powers, and even on American affairs, the chief persons in the administration entertain opinions entirely irreconcileable with each other. Nor is there that social harmony, that friendly sympathy between them, which ought to be found at the present time. Illustration in detail of this notorious defect in the ministry might be invidious, but it is not needed. Hansard *passim* supplies dreary evidence on that point, while the hesitation and ambiguity of the last year's policy furnish lamentable corroboration of the divided counsels in Downing-street. Then as to the general aptitude of our present rulers for carrying the country through a trying war, let it not be forgotten that the cabinet was constructed for effecting civil reforms. It professed to be a ministry for adjudicating on plausible social schemes. But instead of times of peaceful internal change, the coalition has to encounter difficulties, not merely English, but European in their extent. The ministry which has truckled to the Vatican attempts to overthrow the Kremlin. The requisites of 1855 are not of the kind boasted of in the first days of 1853. It is not to a peace cabinet that we are to look for that sturdy resolve and strenuous energy imperatively demanded by a momentous crisis. Turning from the general inaptitude of our present cabinet for the conduct of war, we are compelled to say that, with some exceptions, our ministers are not physically equal to their toils at such a time. Plodding energy was never the merit of the leader of the House of Commons, and the state of his health was assigned by his friends amongst the reasons why Lord John Russell had no leading office in the cabinet. Is our Prime Minister a statesman who can electrify the senate, inspirit a wavering public, awe the enemies, and cheer the friends of England? Lord Palmerston, whose energy and dashing versatility no one will dispute, is appointed to carry on a war against smoking chimneys and parochial nuisances. He has sunk into a mere parish reformer, and is a very different character from that Hector who held forth to patriots from the suburbs whom he took into his special confidence. His former part of Foreign Secretary is given to the Earl of Clarendon, whose jaded appearance and flurried features were (as we have heard) painful to behold during his recent examination by his *quondam* subordinate Mr. Birch. Finance, figures, consols, loans, taxes, Exchequer bonds, dividends, the share market, all dance in mazy confusion before the ministerial financier, Mr. Gladstone. Ingenious on his legs and plausible on paper, we have never denied the talents nor disparaged the personal pretensions of the right honourable gentleman. But eloquent, adroit, and subtle though he be, Mr. Gladstone is confessedly deficient in the towering qualities which give a man strong personal ascendancy over others. He is more calculated to shine as an orator than to succeed as a statesman; with his command of style, thought, and erudition, he might be brilliant in polemical literature, but his love of intricacy, and his ambiguity of political creed, will ever be barriers to his taking a first-rate rank in political leadership. Yet these are the five principal persons in a war ministry, when *energy, energy, energy*, is demanded by the crisis. The immediate conduct of the war is consigned to the inexperienced Duke of Newcastle, and to the elegantly sentimental Mr. Sidney Herbert. Surely it is to this department that the cry of "Head, Head, Head," should be directed. The Duke of Newcastle has been for many years in Parliament, and he has never displayed one quality befitting the first rank of administrative power. Neither his intellect nor previous experience qualify him for the office of War Minister for England. As for the apprentice statesmen of the cabinet, the Duke of Argyll and Sir William Molesworth, *their* special aptitude is for Scotch theology and literary Radicalism. In politics they have neither followers nor influence. To conclude: these considerations show that the evils attributed to the cabinets of free countries in a time of war are actually exaggerated in the constitution of the present divided ministry, in which there has been an entire neglect of that appropriate official aptitude for each department required at this grave crisis. Without any reference either to Peelites or to Whigs, we say that a coalition of discordant parties and heterogeneous materials cannot carry England triumphantly through a terrible struggle. War demands unity, and in Downing-street there is discord. There are, oddly enough, too many old and feeble, as well as too many young and inexperienced politicians in our cabinet. Some ought to be superannuated as too senile, and others should be sent to school as too raw for their posts. The common sense of Englishmen must see that the present cabinet is not constructed for drawing forth in full power the exhaustless resources of this mighty empire.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—Lord Lindsay states that, in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beauteous dahlia!

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EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR.

(*From the Spectator, 30th December.*)

A few more hours, and we shall have passed another of those imaginary boundaries in the continuous stream of on-flowing time, from which Hope loves to glance cheerfully forward, and, casting away the burden of failures and disappointments, to take a new start with increased vigour and refreshed confidence. If Reason refuses to recognize the artificial reckoning of time by which the continuous succession of events is broken up into distinct masses, she gladly avails herself of the temper in which the distinction originates, and finds a most real source of strength and comfort in that indomitable human will which refuses to be clogged by the irrevocable past, and in that belief in the sympathy and help of the Power that rules the ages, which will not allow human nature to rest contented with an imperfect attainment of the ideal ends of existence, but prompts it ever at each recurring epoch to cast behind it its failures, and seek in the present and future the means of retrieving error, of repairing folly, and attaining more and more perfectly the true conditions of its wellbeing. And so the renewed hope with which, by instinct and usage, we regard the opening of another year, becomes identified with the sublimest grounds of human action, and with faith in the unlimited capacity of the race for happiness and goodness.

While, however, we concede to fancy and to practical utility any marking of anniversaries which will help us to throw off the discouragements of experience, the sense of failure and shortcoming, and are only too glad to recognize in the human will an element which controls and modifies the otherwise inevitable sequence of events, we cannot but remember that the future is conditioned by the past, and that all wise future action must be shaped to meet the needs generated by past action. We must not forget that the only fresh element in our future is the will, and that it must draw its guidance from experience. Thus, every epoch of hope and prospect becomes most naturally an epoch also of reflection and retrospect.

As we glance back through the series of events to which our wills have given rise in the year that is passing away, one event long foreshadowed, long foretold, long anxiously looked for, looms so vastly from zenith to horizon that we see nothing else: and as we glance forward to the years that are coming, its mighty shadow colours the dim future. Now that nine months' experience has reduced vague hopes and vague fears to the sober reality of accomplished facts, can we look back upon the voluntary acts which one by one gradually led on to that great issue and calmly approve, not each detail of the process, but that general line of conduct on our part as a nation which has finally launched us into a contest with the great military power of the North? With the most vivid consciousness of the vast interests put to hazard by that contest—of the fierce passions roused—of the destruction of precious human life rendered certain by it—of the industry of the European nations indefinitely mortgaged for its expenses—we for our individual part cannot for a moment regret that things have come to this issue. We know perfectly well, and we admit without hesitation, that wars have been popular before, that military glory has been achieved before, in wars which have originated in folly and mistake, and have closed in ignominious political blunders, leaving nothing behind them but a seed-crop of misery, confusion, and revolution. But we cannot allow our own action to be paralyzed by the remembrance that human action has constantly been ill-directed, and has brought results disastrous in the eyes of those who planned the action. We can but act up to the best knowledge that we possess, and leave the result to a higher Power. We did not declare war against Russia till united Europe had come to the conclusion that a great crime had been committed; till every facility had been offered to the Sovereign of Russia for confessing his crime and expiating it at the smallest possible amount of humiliation; till our own people were convinced that the independence of Europe was seriously menaced, and that nothing short of armed resistance could save Europe from a domination fatal to its liberties and its happiness. Nor was that all. It was the conviction of the people of England that but one step was wanting to place the power of Russia beyond attack, and that she was preparing that step by seizing Turkish provinces, and either dethroning the Sultan or rendering him for the future an obedient vassal. Either the whole theory about Russian policy is a baseless vision of a dream, or the period chosen for declaring war with Russia was the critical moment, which if allowed to pass could never return. Under the conviction that facts irresistibly justified the conclusion of the public, our Government having exhausted all diplomatic means of diverting the Emperor of Russia from his settled purpose of dismembering Turkey or rendering her a pliant instrument of his will, proceeded to embark their country in the great war whose issue is yet pending. The purpose of the war is beyond all dispute, however difficult it may be to frame the terms which should reduce that purpose to a practical solution. We have not, as Mr. Cobden and the *Times* newspaper asserted, begun a war of which no man can give an intelligible account, but one man states one object and one another. The only difference is as to the particular facts which would mark the realization of the purpose. The diminution of the aggressive power of Russia within such limits as are consistent with the safety of Europe is the purpose. How many fortresses, how many ships, how many armies, must be destroyed to effect the object in view, men may dispute. We should say, go on destroying till Russia give in; but that may for the present be left for the settlement of forces somewhat more influential than opinion. All we at present contend for, as a basis for our conviction that the war is no subject of regret, is that it has been entered into on the part of the nation with a distinct purpose and a clear sense of the necessity.

But an object may be clearly conceived and very desirable, and yet to seek it by war may be the height of folly, because it is either in itself unattainable, or beyond the power of the state that seeks to gain it by force. Certainly, if we thought that England and France had embarked in a contest above their power, or one which proposed an unattainable object, our retrospect of the year would be very cheerless, however we might admire the gallantry and spirit of the nations that rose superior to fortune and rushed with blind courage upon their destruction. Better so, perhaps, than to succumb and spin cotton for the world. But experience has only confirmed the anticipations of science in establishing the military superiority of the Western Powers. A campaign of a few months has issued in expelling the Russians from Turkish territory, and in concentrating the contest round what may be called the very centre of the military power of Russia as an aggressive state. If we have not taken Sebastopol as quickly as our wishes would have dictated, we have at least proved incontestably that our men are able to do whatever men have ever done, and that unless some god has endowed the fortress with supernatural means of defence, it must fall whenever our generals choose to sacrifice a sufficient number of lives in an assault. We cannot certainly regret that 1854 has witnessed the outbreak of war with Russia on any such ground as that no power within our competence can reduce her to reasonable terms.

If in the mere fact of war, its general possibilities and the hazards it brings with it, we can find no reason for regretting the great event of the year, is there anything in its details on which we can look back with a preponderating feeling of shame and sorrow? Do the collateral consequences and incidents of the war, so far as they have yet been manifested, counterbalance the sense of a great duty to ourselves and to the world nobly undertaken, and with adequate means of success? Let Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, answer; let the French and English standards wave their united answer; let the moral sympathies of all Europe give the response. When have greater battles been fought, when has the nation manifested higher qualities, when has individual worth made itself more conspicuous or been more recognized? The one fact of the French alliance may weigh against a countless list of evils. Some men are scandalized at the eagerness with which this alliance has been welcomed. They see in it only the selfish caprice of a people ready to forget any crimes, and clasp the hand of any criminal, so that his interests and theirs coincide, so that he will take their side and help them in a common danger. We are far from saying that the "idem velle idem nolle" is not a very valid ground of state alliance, and we believe that no state alliances not founded on this principle are valid or lasting. But in allying ourselves with Louis Napoleon, we are really allying ourselves not with the man of the coup d'état, but with the French nation. It is their business and not ours to settle who shall be their governor, who shall represent them in their national unity, who shall be incarnate France in their connexion with foreign states. If they see in the circumstances of 1851 reason to pass over the violence and perfidy with which Louis Napoleon seized the supreme power—if they have solemnly, by positive acts and passive acquiescence, sanctioned his proceedings, and ranked his political conduct with that of Cæsar, Cromwell, and William of Orange—it is not our business to make objections, and to dictate to France what sovereign she shall elect. Our protest lasted only so long as there was a doubt that he was the choice of the French nation; and we are perfectly ready to acknowledge now, that probably to his wisdom and firmness is due the possibility of any successful resistance being made to Russian encroachment. It is scarcely to be believed possible that a ruler so wise and firm can long find even his own interest in suppressing free discussion and imposing severe restraints upon the expression of opinion. For this alliance, be it with Louis Napoleon or the French nation, we have to thank the war—no cause short of this could have so cordially united traditional and inveterate antagonists. This alone, with its incalculable influence on the future progress of the world, far more than outweighs all the hazards of a Russian war.

Turn too to our old ally Austria. Some men of Liberal opinions are very angry that we have taken pains to draw close again the ancient amity that united us to her. Here also the "idem velle idem nolle" would apply. But, leaving that ground, can any one doubt that the liberties of Austrian subjects, of Hungarians and Italians, are likely to be advanced by the alliance with the Western Powers? Either she will voluntarily and from a sense of her own interest treat them with humanity, or she will not. In the former case, no one would lament the union of many races in one great empire that is necessary to Europe as a bulwark against Russia. In the latter case, surely the cause of liberty has better chances when Russian myriads no longer act as an army of reserve for despotism. These two collateral consequences of the war, the French and the Austrian alliance, will go far with calm persons to counterbalance any evil that the war can possibly give rise to.

But, favourable as have been the results hitherto of the war which will render 1854 a memorable year, it depends upon our future course whether this year is to be memorable as a glorious or an infamous date in English and French annals. We can pass no satisfactory judgment upon action till it is completed. If we have embarked in the contest with deep convictions of the reasonable grounds of our proceeding, and with a firm purpose of not desisting till we have gained security for ourselves and for Europe, the end will be more glorious than the beginning. If, on the contrary, an impatience of the expense, of the trouble, of the sacrifice, demanded by a great purpose, prove powerful enough to undermine our convictions, to paralyze our action, and to lead us to abandon our own cause, the year that is passing will have been the beginning of the end. We see no symptoms of such pusillanimity, such weakness, in the public. But symptoms are not wanting that among the recognised advisers of the public a tendency of this kind is cautiously showing itself in wholesale abuse of the management and managers of the war. But we have now, as heretofore, to lift up our voice against any form of policy that would under any pretence advise abandonment of the war without material guarantees of security for the future. History would have no more ludicrous spectacle to offer, were it not for the mighty hopes overthrown and the vast human interests compromised, than if England and France were to make a peace with Russia that should leave Sebastopol standing or Russia mistress of the Black Sea. The position of Europe would be inexpressibly worse than if we had never raised a finger to arrest the course of Russian domination. We should have tried and have failed; and this not through want of material, but of moral power—not because we were not rich and valiant, but because we were not men, and our valour was a mere brute impulse, unsustained by purpose and idea. Meanwhile, Russian policy would have received not a check, but a warning—would not have been forced back upon her path, but simply have been enabled better to measure the obstacles and appreciate her own power for overcoming them. And how long would even caution be necessary after united Europe had failed to arrest the stride of the despot? The enthusiasm and the efforts of the Western Powers having evaporated with no result—their military prestige gone—their pretensions the laughing-stock of Europe, the spirit and confidence of their people lowered,—who would undertake to lift voice or arm afterwards to gainsay or stop that omnipotent influence? How long time would elapse before Europe would be professedly governed from St. Petersburg, we know not—nor care. All that is humiliating, all that is disastrous in that result, would have occurred, and the time and form for the open assumption of universal empire would be for the Emperor of Russia to fix, and a matter in which the descendants of freemen could not much interest themselves. The evil could not then be resisted; whatever resistance is to be offered must be offered now, and the fall of Sebastopol is the first indispensable guarantee that such resistance is and will be successful. With the good wishes of the season, the first thought that will rise spontaneously in the heart of the nation on Monday morning, will be "Speedy destruction to Sebastopol." May both wishes be fully realised.

RUSSIAN ALLIES IN ENGLAND.

A Rumour is in circulation that Lord Raglan has expelled from his camp the reporters of London newspapers. We are more inclined to think this report to be untrue (says the *Spectator*,) than the course to be improper. Publicity has done much to inform and encourage the patriotic interest of the people in all parts of the British empire, and so to bring not only a great moral support to Ministers, but a great force at their back to strengthen them in determination. It may have counterbalanced that useful service, by giving as much information and encouragement to the enemy, arousing us to exertions which are equalled by the resistance. The charges of "gross mismanagement, incompetency, lethargy, aristocratic hauteur, stupidity," "reigning, revelling, and rioting in the camp before Sebastopol and in the harbour of Balaklava," and of an "invisible" commander-in-chief, have been followed up with deliberation. The want of a road, it is said, "has killed nearly all our horses, and great numbers of men; brought our army to half-rations, and prevented supplies of all kinds from reaching our camp." It is "a state of things which costs as much death and sickness as a pitched battle." The capture of the place would be a happy release "at the cost of ten thousand men in killed and wounded." Hints are thrown out, however, that this "confident anticipation" may be "utterly disappointed"; that the army of the Allies may "dwindle down from 70,000 to the old dead level of 45,000"; and then the public will require the army to be reinforced with "new heart and mind,"—for "it is HEAD, HEAD, HEAD, that is wanted." Such are the reports issued not only to the British public but to the Russian Emperor, and transmitted to the Russian Generals at Sebastopol. The officers in that fortress are said to have actually shaped their plans and pointed their measures by facts ascertained through the London newspapers. Subsequent articles written to modify such statements with correction, or to compensate them by reports of something fresh that has been done, go very little way to counteract the bad effect: they will be regarded as an effort to put a good countenance upon mournful facts, and the desponding exaggerations will be regarded as admissions extorted by the magnitude of the truth.

Now, is this so, or is it not? We have quoted chiefly from one journal, because it is distinguished by the strength and conspicuousness of its statements; but others of the English journals have equally thrown a lurid and appalling light of publicity upon the interior of the English camp. Is the view correct, or not? The question is not idle; since the answer, either way, ought to suggest some practical remedy for the ascertained evil.

Is it true?—for if it is, then the modern indifference which has reduced a theoretical Ministerial responsibility to an empty name must be corrected; and nothing would be sufficient for the justice of the case but an actual impeachment of Ministers. If the story is true, they have thus sacrificed soldiers foredoomed to destruction; have dragged from the pockets of the English people, poor as well as rich, moneys destined for waste; and by staking the honour of England upon a bankrupt game, they have rendered for their country the escape from disgrace a matter of mercy and not of desert. Ministers thus chargeable with spoliation, murder, and national degradation, deserve to be punished more signally than criminals of a lower order; and the public men who, believing these things, neglect to bring them to their duty, are themselves guilty of misprision of treason.

Is the report untrue?—for remember, if even exaggerated, there is untruth; the untruth of a kind to dishearten the British soldier, to embarrass the British commander, and to encourage the enemy. Hardships are bad enough to bear; but if the solder, toiling in mud and rain, expressed during excessively protracted hours of duty, and sometimes left with scanty commons, is told that those hardships are the result of deliberate mismanagement, contemptible folly, and aristocratic hauteur, it is almost enough to make him mutiny. We are inclined to think that these stories are more than exaggerated—are in their personal aim and application untrue. There may be that basis of truth, that spice of mistake which is found in all great campaigns; but to make truth a pretext for spreading injurious reports, to the benefit of the enemy alone, would be a crime greater than that even of Ministers guilty of a treacherous incompetency.

To withhold disclosures from the enemy is a part of necessary tactics in all warfare. No operation can be deemed successful until it has been completed. To disclose it before completion is to defeat it; the more so, since it is the function of military genius to achieve great results with small means. We remember another instance of a siege not less memorable than that of Sebastopol. It was the siege of Boston, before which Washington sat with the American army in the war of Independence. He was unsupported by Congress; there was lack of money and men; the raw levies went home in lassitude at the end of their brief term, the new levies were unpunctual; and at one period, says his biographer, Marshall, he was positively left without an army, and with only such a muster of men as enabled him to dress his posts and keep up the appearance of a force. There were spies also in Washington's camp, and the British commander was told of the state of things; but so incredible seemed the statement that he disbelieved the tale. Had he for an instant believed it, a sortie from Boston would have settled Washington, and cut short the revolutionary war. As it was, Washington held his ground until his army was recruited, beat the English, and became first president of an independent republic. Let us suppose that some *New York Herald*, and *Philadelphia Observer*, &c., had their "own correspondents," sending home even correct accounts of the bare and hopeless state of things behind Washington's pickets, and then let us ask ourselves if the Prince Menschikoff of Boston would not have walked over Washington's camp and settled the fate of states?

It is not for us to forswear the advantages of freedom, of unfettered discussion, of journals, and publicity. We owe to them much that renders our country great and independent. But there is, evidently, something in our system which debars us from competing with despotic states, that have not those advantages, but have that concentrated power and that prolonged responsibility which give efficiency in large military operations. "Short accounts make long friends," but do not make effective public officers. The statesman or the general who is called to account every twenty-four hours will be checked in venturing upon bold plans, or frustrated when he does venture. The journalist calls out for a "head" to remedy these things, and decapitates the head already existing. No head could remedy the defects which we have pointed out. Washington himself, Wellington, Napoleon, might have contended in vain, if "best possible instructors" had laid before their opponents the arrangement of their forces, the weak points of their position, the shortness of their means, or the despondency of their supporters. The deficiency in our public system—for there is great deficiency—must be sought in another direction. We may have the will to resolve, the mind to plan, but the evil "something" ever comes between the order and the execution. Clothing was ordered, but it went to the wrong place. Hospital stores were ordered, but they did not reach the hospitals. Our representative system, with its divided authority, protects us against oppression; does it not in this case protect the enemy against defeat? It is not the want of "head" in the Crimea, or probably in the Cabinet; but it is the want of that thorough organic action throughout the parts which would enable them to act as one whole organism. It is not by exposing the weaknesses of our camp to the enemy, or by disparaging Lord Raglan in the comparison with Sir Charles Trevelyan, that the practical want can be made good. But it might be, if we could discover means of supplying that which should bring our divided employments and divided responsibility into concert and unity.

Granted, however, that improvements might be made in any direction—whether in the materiel in the camp, in the command there, or in the superior authority at home, surely we have a serious duty in the interval; and it is, so to conduct our discussion on existing defects and desirable reforms as not to inflict injustice upon those who are *necessarily* connected with the old faulty system; not to seek rescue from one kind of disorganization by exciting mutiny; and, above all, not to let the reckless proclamation of defects operate as the suggestion of still greater weakness and as a positive invitation to the enemy. It may be desirable to procure a better prosecution of the siege-works, but do not let us help the enemy to point his guns.

MAGNITUDE OF OUR RESOURCES.

The *Morning Post* furnishes a striking description of the way in which the mistaken estimate of the Russian power, and of the extent of armament necessary for the prosecution of the war, has been rectified—"The chief marvel, the grand event of the war so far, is the amazing promptitude, fertility of resource, and lavish abundance, with which England has addressed herself to the instant rectification of that error. With a loss of time incredibly small, transports have been secured, men shipped off, and every means and appliance brought to bear to raise the armament, in every conceivable particular, to the scale of the highest emergency that can arise in the progress of the mighty conflict. True, our army is to winter on the dreary plains and heights of the Crimea; but they will have comforts and alleviations such as no army ever yet had since wars and fightings began on earth. The appliances of peaceful life are to be furnished to the troops as far as they are applicable, and measures unheard of in military annals are to be employed to facilitate all the arrangements of the camp. A thousand huts are on their way to supplant the tents now in use, and in a day or two a thousand more will follow; and so on till all the men are lodged weather-proof and water-tight. Then in the way of clothing, a contract is already completed for forty-four thousand fur cloaks; fourty-four thousand fur caps, helmet-shaped; forty-four thousand fur gauntlets; forty-four thousand water-proof capes; forty-four thousand long boots, of cow-hide; forty-four thousand suits of inner clothing; forty-four thousand pairs of leggings; and ten thousand suits of fur clothing for officers. Every soldier is to have a water-proof sheet, in addition to his blanket. In the way of arms and ammunition, the siege-train is to be augmented by a large number of thirteen-inch mortars from Gibraltar and Malta; by a large addition of Lancaster guns, carrying shells six hundred yards further than has hitherto been possible; and by howitzers of a new description, carrying ten-inch shot five thousand five hundred yards, or above three miles. The number of men has been augmented since the battle of Inkerman by fifteen thousand fresh troops, who sailed last month. Probably ten thousand more will sail this month, besides those who are to be drafted from Mediterranean stations. There is no lack of volunteers from the Militia into the Line, and from the young men of the country into the Militia. Some fine recruits are being rapidly drilled to fill up the fearful gaps in the Guards; so that we may hope soon to see those magnificent battalions raised again to their full strength. In the way of provisions, everything that can nourish health and avert disease is to be copiously provided. Contracts are being daily taken for unheard-of quantities of preserved meat and provisions of various kinds. Transports will scour the markets of the Mediterranean for sheep and vegetables, while exciseable articles are to be retailed under Government surveillance, and no longer left to the extortionate mercy of heartless adventurers. All this is being done by Government; and the surprising part of it is, not that it is done so amply, but so instantly, and with such thorough confidence in the resources of the country. Then, over and above this, must be reckoned the munificent voluntary and private undertakings now set going. From the highest to the lowest, every class of society is furnishing its quota with an exhilarating generosity. Prince Albert clothes all the Grenadiers in fur. Several noblemen send their yachts laden with all conceivable good things. The Duke of Marlborough subscribes one hundred head of deer. Ladies sell their jewels, and give the produce. Publicans send hogsheads of beer. One firm gives £250 worth of choicest cigars. Young ladies knit cuffs, mittens, and stockings. Whole parishes unite to send out sheets, pillow-cases, bandages, and handkerchiefs, to the hospitals; while nothing that ingenuity can devise or love provide is wanting to complete the list. But, perhaps, the most remarkable of all is the establishment of a line of rails from the port to the camp. By this iron road much labour and fatigue will be saved both to horses and men. Messrs. Peto and Brassey, with a large staff of their best men, undertake this unprecedented work on terms which prove their patriotism beyond a doubt. We must not forget the electric telegraph, which is to be laid down all through the camp, and right away to the harbour. The aggregate of this is astounding, and speaks volumes for the prosperity of our country, and for the use we have made of our forty years' peace. While we cannot but regret the war, we cannot but glory that, being in it, we can prosecute it after such a manner."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

Mr. Bright's Leg in Russia.—Priests show the arm-bone of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle; the bone enclosed in a model arm of gold. In like manner, and to all future Muscovites, will they show John Bright's leg at St. Petersburg. When Mr. Bright was burned at Manchester, the police, we are told, "secured one of his legs." This leg, we learn from exclusive and authentic information, has been purchased by certain Manchester Greeks, Greeks of Cottonopolis, and will be forwarded, as a relic of the martyr in Russia's cause, to the Emperor Nicholas. The Bright leg will be duly consecrated by the Greek bishops, and be carried under a magnificent canopy around the boundaries of the city. It is hardly to be wondered at that one of Mr. Bright's legs should find itself in Russia, seeing his heart has been there long ago. However, there can be no doubt that he has put his foot in it this time.

The Cant of Criticism.—The *Athenæum* has lately become affected with the "serious" cant of the day, and the "good young man" who does the dramatic criticisms takes the opportunity, while noticing a deservedly unsuccessful drama at the Haymarket, to give a few dismal groans over the fact that the comic muse has chosen a variety of subjects for ridicule. The dramatic reporter in question sustains the "serious character" of the present day by an exhibition of that customary mixture of melancholy and malice which so often renders the modern "saint" as great a nuisance to himself as he would wish to be disagreeable to others. If the *Athenæum* really objects to a joke, or at all events to laughter, it should avoid the solemn absurdities in which it is apt to indulge, for if it really hates ridicule, it should abstain from making itself ridiculous. In conclusion, we have only to say that though not affected by the saturnine horror of the *Athenæum* to everything in the shape of gaiety, and though we think that even history may be fairly employed as a means of satirising vice, folly, and crime, we do object to the clumsy allusion to the possibility of our having "Comic Prayer Books," a contingency which the *Athenæum* profanely and stupidly alleges to be the subject of "fair speculation."

"Omnibus Rebus."—Why does an omnibus conductor always try a silver fourpenny-piece with his teeth? To prove that it's a "fourpenny-bit."

A New Title.—The last new title for Mr. Bright and the Manchester party is, "The Cotton Miller and his Men."

"Slumber, My Darling."—Aberdeen's notion of the "Entente Cordiale," must be that it is something like "Godfrey's Cordial," for he has tried all he could to send both countries to sleep with it.

Russian Dutch Courage.—They say the Russian soldiers have plenty of raki served out to them previously to going into action. Certainly the enemy is carrying on the war with spirit.

Improvements in Russia.—Nicholas ought to be very much obliged to Louis Napoleon, for he has declared it to be his intention next year, with the aid of his brave army, to repair the French retreat at Moscow.

A Hat in Want of a Place.—We admire enthusiasm in the artist. In fact, without enthusiasm, the author is but a paper-stainer, the painter but a colour-grinder, the sculptor but a chipper of stone. Admiring the generous quality that makes the artist, we were delighted to hear that Mr. Charles Kean had purchased, at Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill sale, with an oblique view to the future production of Henry the Eighth, the hat, the genuine hat, duly authenticated, of Cardinal Wolsey. Now, it may be very laudable in Mr. Charles Kean to buy Cardinal Wolsey's hat, but this question will arise, What, in the name of all fitness of things, what is he to put it on?

Another for Aberdeen.—"Victory, or that old Abbey," was Lord Nelson's cry. Lord Raglan is nearly the same. "Victory in spite of that old Abby."

A Great Liberal.—What a magnificent Sovereign is Nicholas! See in what a generous manner he sacrifices his hordes!

Comfort and Danger.—Your peace man rails at your soldier pretty much in the same way, we can imagine, as the Bright poker rails at the poor poker that does all the work, standing quietly aloof, exposed to no hard knocks or blows, its comfort never disturbed, its brightness never sullied, but enjoying a most comfortable post, it entertains necessarily the most polished contempt for the poker that is every moment liable to be carried into the thick of the fire. In the same manner does Mr. Bright, who never stirs from his fireside, look contemptuously down, we fancy, upon the poor fellows, who do all the stirring work, and have to stand the brunt and fierce heat of every day's action, in order that he may enjoy his snug and comfortable position in doing nothing. In fact, not at all a bad title for the Member for Manchester, and we make all men of cotton a present of the *nom de paix*—would be to call him "England's Bright Poker."

A Companion to the Calendar.—Newgate has already its "Calendar of Crime," and, judging from the atrocities practised by the Russian soldiers in the East, Nicholas will soon be able to furnish an appropriate companion in his "Calendar of the Crimea."

Telegraphic Communication with the Crimea.—Mr. Liddell, engineer of the new Leicester and Hitchin Railway in connection with the Midland, has obtained from the directors of the latter company leave of absence for two months, in order to fulfil an important duty with which Government has intrusted him. This is no other than the laying of a submarine cable for telegraphic purposes from Varna to either Cape Chersonese or Balaklava. The cable is ready, and Mr. Liddell is also on the point of sailing to complete his commission of thus bringing the stormy Euxine, 300 miles across, for the flight of intelligence between the allied armies in the Crimea and their respective governments, and *vice versa*. It is expected that by the time this work is accomplished the telegraphic line across Europe will also be ready; and the enterprising engineer, who has already laid cables in the Mediterranean and other seas, confidently anticipates that within two months the beginning of a despatch will be received in London before Lord Raglan has ceased dictating it at the telegraph office of Balaklava or Sebastopol itself.

Starting a Newspaper.—Now it has always appeared to me that, next to suicide or marrying an opera-dancer, this is about the most rash of human actions. Does anybody know anybody who ever made any money by the establishment of a newspaper, especially a London one, and most especially a daily one? Does anybody know anybody who thinks, or who ever has thought seriously, during the last thirty years, that a new daily newspaper is wanted by the London public? Is there not the great *Thunderer*, leviathan of the press, with its endless columns of advertisements, its correspondence from every where, its news of all sorts, and its leaders, sly and cautious when it wants to feel the public pulse, bold and dashing when it is assured of the popular feeling, and swaggering, bullying, and cruel when it has pounced on a victim, (any one from a prime minister to a parish officer), that has no friends to help him? Is not there the *Morning Milksop*, dear peevish, twaddling old thing, that always traces everything wrong, from the war with Russia to the pocket-picking at Lord Mayor's Show, from the cholera to the last fog, to the abolition of the Corn-laws, as the old lady in *Pickwick* is convinced that every earthly misfortune is comprised in the kitchen chimney being on fire? Is there not the *Daily Growler* rampant with radicalism and republicanism, abusing its betters with the pertinacity of a stump orator, and firmly persuaded that the people will be slaves till John Bright or Tom Styles is prime minister, and aristocracy ground into dust? Is there not the *Morning Pussey*, sweet, delicate record of Lady Cramerstun's assembly with the *elite* of London Society, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland's *matinee* in the grounds of Frogland House, on the banks of the Thames; with its latest intelligence from the French embassy, and its really clever leaders? Is there not the *Morning Register*, once rival of the great *Thunderer*, and now shrunk to the smallest circulating proportions—pet print of Puseyite parsons and out-of-date politicians? Is there not the *Morning Potboy*, oracle of bars and tap-rooms, and sole member of the press that believes in the sanity of an ex-M.P., whose letters on Eastern affairs must really be what Mr. Disraeli intends when he talks about the "Great Asian Mystery."—*Sharpe's Magazine.*

The Potato Disease.—We read in the *Débats*, "Since the appearance of the potato disease several remedies have been proposed, among others mixing ashes with the earth, and the planting at a certain depth of whole potatoes. We have seen the result of this plan, which has been really surprising. M. P. C., of Conflans, near Saint Germain-en-Laye, obtained from his last crop perfectly sound potatoes, one of them weighing not less than 1520 grammes, more than three pounds English; another 1000, a third and fourth from 800 to 900, and several others in proportion. The experiment, it must be remarked, has been only tried on a small scale, but several of the neighbouring farmers intend next year to put the same method in practice." It remains to be seen whether the crops to be obtained from this system will be remunerative, the cost of ashes being rather heavy.

Corporal Punishments in the Navy.—From a return printed on Saturday, it appears that in 18 months ended June, 1853, there were 1122 floggings in the Royal Navy, and the number of lashes inflicted was 34,860. The highest number inflicted was 48, and the lowest one. The offences ranged from drunkenness, theft, disobedience, desertion, indecency, &c. In 1853, there were 792 floggings and 24,857 lashes given. In the half-year of 1854, from January to June, there were 330 punishments and 10,053 lashes inflicted.

More Free than Welcome.—It is decidedly provoking to have a fly on your nose, just as the daguerreotypist pulls out his watch and says "Now!"

ODDS AND ENDS.

How to make Yourself Invisible.—Go into the police.—*Punch.*

The surest wheel of fortune is a wheelbarrow. Why is a field of turnips like a tailor's bill? because its *hoed* a long time before it gets spade (*paid*). What weapon does a young lady resemble whose acquaintance pass her without noticing her?—A cutlass.

Killing Time.—In the *Court Circular* last week there was a brief announcement given in the following words:—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been out shooting this afternoon." This was, we presume, by way of killing time.

Hint on Etiquette.—The unaccountable dislike which many ladies have that their age should be known, suggests the suspicion that we may not always make ourselves so agreeable as we may fancy in wishing a female acquaintance many happy returns of her birthday. It would perhaps be more judicious to wish her as many returns as she can desire.

A Witty Reply.—At a large fire at a celebrated pianoforte-maker's, an instrument worth two hundred guineas was burnt; it was inlaid with mother-of-pearl and other costly decorations. "Dear me!" said a gentleman to the proprietor, "how was it they could not contrive to save that splendid instrument?" "Why," replied the proprietor, who, being insured, could afford the joke, the reason was, that the engines could not play upon it, I am told."

A Husband-in-Law.—A member of the Bar says that some time ago a rough customer, or rather client, came into his office, and began to state his case in rather an abrupt manner. "Sir, I have come to you for advice; I'm a husband-in-law!" "A what?" spoke out the learned counsel. "Husband in-law, Sir!" "I have never seen this defined among the domestic relations." "Don't you know what a husband-in-law is? Sir, you're no lawyer; you're an ignoramus! I am a husband-in-law, but not in fact, Sir; my wife's run off."

Lying in Weight.—Selling nineteen hundred for a ton of coal.

Memory Hooks.—It is true of many persons, that their memory is but a row of hooks to hang up grudges on.

Debt is a horse that is always throwing its rider. Fools ride him bare-backed and without a bridle.

Hint to Prolix Writers.—An infallible remedy for redundancy of style, is for the diffuse author to form the habit of writing advertisements, and paying for their insertion.

Want.—"I am afraid you will come to want," says an old lady to a young gentleman. "I am come to want already," was the reply; 'I want your daughter." The old lady opened her eyes.

Wanted to Know.—Whether a treble singer does three times the work, or is paid three times as much, as another? And whether a lawyer ever fainted under the burden of conveying a house?

The following is a copy of a bill posted on the walls of a village in the vicinity of Cupar. "A lecture on total abstinence will be delivered in the open air, and a collection will be made at the door to defray expenses."

A Jovial Relic.—At the last meeting of the Bedfordshire antiquaries a paper was read which concluded with a vindication of churchwardens' dinners, as one of the glorious institutions of the great King Alfred!

Wit and Temper.—Lady Bath, with a very bad temper, had a good deal of wit. Lord Bath saying to her, in one of her passions, "Pray, my dear, keep your temper," she replied "keep my temper! I don't like it so well. I wonder you should."

Simple Science.—Juvenile: "Papa, I've spilt the butter all over the new table cover." Papa: "Rub the soiled portion briskly with some woollen fabric, my dear." Juvenile: "But what good will that do, papa!" Papa (clearing his throat): "Why friction generates caloric, which volatises the oleaginous particles of the stearine matter."

Cross-examining a Witness.—A barrister tormented a poor German witness so much with questions, that the old man declared he was so exhausted that he must have a drink of water before he could say another word. Upon this the judge remarked, "I think, Sir, you must have done with the witness now, for you have pumped him dry."

The most Despicable Being in Existence.—A man who would cheat a printer by not paying for his newspaper or advertising, would steal from a meeting-house, and rob a churchyard. If he had a soul, ten thousand of its size would have more room in a mosquito's eye than a bull-frog in the Pacific Ocean. He ought to be winked at by blind people, and kicked to death, across logs, by cripples.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

Robbery and Rhyme.—Sheridan once stole a crown piece from Swift, when he was asleep, and left in its place these lines:—

Dear Dean, since you in sleepy wise
Have oped your mouth, and closed your eyes,
Like ghost I glide along your floor,
And softly shut your parlour door;
For should I break your sweet repose,
Who knows what money you might lose?
Since oftentimes it hath been found
A dream has given ten thousand pound.
Then sleep, my friend—dear Dean, sleep on,
And all you get shall be your own
Provided you to this agree,
That all you lose belongs to me!

Effects of Gunpowder.—Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder are wonderful. When gunpowder is heaped up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report, and but little effect produced. A small quantity open, and ignited in a room, forces the air outwards, so as to blow out the windows; but the same quantity confined within a bomb, within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces and sets on fire the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with 1-20th of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a 24-pound cannon; he then closed up every opening as completely as possible and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up its enormous weight. In another experiment Count Rumford confined twenty-eight grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just fitted, and being fired it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of 400,000 pounds.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The Black Sea.—We perceive that Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have taken their leave of the allied fleets in the Black Sea, and that they are succeeded in their commands by Sir Edmund Lyons and Vice-Admiral Brest. We trust we may hail this as the commencement of greater activity on the part of the allied squadrons. We are not among those who clamour against any particular commander, but it is impossible to deny that the actions of the fleet, however useful, have been anything but brilliant. We do not believe for one instant the stories of the Russian reinforcements, or any part of them, having proceeded by sea from Odessa to the Crimea by night. Neither are we disposed to dwell upon the sparing of Odessa itself, which has undoubtedly been the centre of all the supplies of men and provisions for the Russians in these parts, as well as the *entrepôt* of a trade which ought to have been suppressed long since by a stern blockade. But it is an opportune time to hope that all this trifling will now at last be changed. The Royal Albert and Agamemnon, and the Cæsar and Hannibal replace each other. The Princess Royal (Lord Clarence Paget) and the St. Jean d'Acre (Hon. Henry Keppel) are by this time on their way. The beautiful frigate, the Imperieuse, is nearly refitted, and the splendid blockships, Ajax, Blenheim, and Hogue, are almost ready for departure. There are lots of such steam-frigates as the Amphion and Arrogant ready, and there are small paddle-steamers of war, and the new gunboats already in the Black Sea. With all these it ought to be easy to stop the warlike actions and the trade of Russia in these seas, as well as to take part in the reduction of Sebastopol and the protection of our allies on the coasts. But the trade requires to be looked after no less. Our merchants complain that the Russian ports—subjected to a three months' nominal blockade—are virtually open, while the Danube is actually shut. If this be true, it is really too bad. We are informed that for the last three months several ships have arrived in London from Russian ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, and that cargoes are now loading there in the hope of getting out—while there is an abundance of wheat on the Danube, which is required in London, and which cannot find a friendly egress through the Black Sea. Sir Edmund Lyons has a character to lose; and we shall be much surprised if he allows it to be shipwrecked by any laxity on those points, as soon as he has a sufficient force to put them right. Sebastopol is the first object of the line-of-battle ships; but there are many matters of importance to be attended to by the smaller steamers of war in the waters and on the shores of the Black Sea.—*Observer of 7th January.*

A Gratifying Present from the Prince of Wales.—A few days ago Lord H. Rokeby, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who is about to leave England for the seat of war in the Crimea, was sent for at the request of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness informed that officer that he wished him to be the bearer of a fur cloak, as a present to Serjeant-Major Edwards, of the first battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, who, when in England, was his royal highness's gymnastic preceptor.

104 children were christened on Sunday, 24th December, in St. Peter's Church, Liverpool.

The Model Farm of Fife.—A gentleman who was recently making a tour in the south of Scotland, sends to the *Inverness Courier* some notes relative to the model farm of Burnturk, belonging to Alexander Lawson, Esq., and situated in the parish of Kettle, county of Fife. "It may be worth while," he says, "to draw the attention of your agricultural readers to the fact that in our own Scotland there is a model farm, which, so far as I can learn, equals, if it does not surpass, in point of ingenious contrivance and commodious arrangement, the far-famed Tiptree Hall of Mr. Mechi. Being farmed on the irrigation system, the first thing that attracted particular attention was the intense greenness of a large field of Italian rye-grass, which had been cut several times this season, and still appeared to be growing with all the vigour and luxuriance of spring. On coming to the centre of the field, we saw the termination of metal pipe which carries the liquid manure from the tank, and attached to which was the gutta percha tube, which, with its manifold convolutions, appeared not unlike a large boa constrictor, partially concealed among the tall grass, and of sufficient length to reach the extremities of the field. On approaching the steading, the intelligent manager introduced us first of all into a large, lofty, and well-ventilated building, in which were comfortably housed about forty head of cattle, in a double tier, facing each other, but divided by a passage which runs up the middle of the building. This passage is fenced on each side by a partition wall of about four feet high. Each stall is made to contain two cattle, and at the head of the stall there is a door which is constructed so as to run into the wall on pulleys, and through this aperture the cattle are fed. At the end of the trough which receives the food, a portion is cut off for the purpose of receiving water, which is supplied by a pipe and turn-cock. The solid manure is taken from the cattle every day, and the remains are carried away by the water through a grating into a large tank, which is situated under ground, from whence the manure, in a liquid state, is distributed by means of a force-pump and metal pipes to every part of the farm. Of the forty head of cattle which the farm supports, there were some of enormous size, and which, the manager affirmed, would draw upwards of £30 in the market. We were then shown the thrashing mill. It is driven by steam, and is constructed on a very complete and ingenious plan. The straw is carried away from the thrashing-machine by means of a large broad canvas belt running upon pulleys, to the centre of a lofty and capacious straw-house. The grain, after going through various cleaning processes by means of machinery, is discharged at an outlet quite ready for the market. It is received into bags, which are placed on a lever weighing-machine, and as soon as it reaches the desired weight of the half-quarter, the valve instantaneously closes, and a bell rings to give notice to the man in waiting to remove it and substitute another. The stables for the horses are of the most comfortable and commodious description. Nor, amid all these improvements, has Mr. Lawson forgotten the intellectual and moral improvement of his servants. The rooms set apart for the servants are clean and comfortable; and, besides other books, we observed, in passing, some of the servants perusing the newspapers furnished to them by their master, together with a map of the seat of war hanging on the walls of the sitting-room. Altogether, to persons interested in agricultural pursuits, a visit to this model farm must be quite a treat; and I can assure our northern friends, from knowledge of the urbanity and liberal sentiments of the proprietor, that he will afford them every facility for visiting and examining the whole of the premises, which are decidedly by far the finest of the kind in Scotland, if not in the kingdom."

The Maiden of the Theiss.—On my joining the group before his hut, the subject of discussion was naturally the weather. One of the guests said to the ferryman: "See there, Istok Bátyám, brother Stephen, what a mist is rising over the Sós-morass." "I have already remarked it," he replied! "it is the veil of the Maiden of Theiss. Several of the traders, who, it might easily be seen, had not grown up on the Puszta, eagerly inquired the meaning of that expression. "Yes," said the ferryman, musingly, whilst twirling his moustache; "the mist from Sós-morass is the veil of our Maiden: whenever it rises and moves along the river it is a sign of wet weather." Some of the group then spoke anxiously of the bad effects of the rain on the roads and fair; others whose curiosity had been excited by the ferryman's remark, begged for an explanation of the connexion of the Maiden's veil with the weather, supporting their petition by a never-failing bribe, in the shape of their Kulacs filled with the fiery wine of their country. After Istók had taken a fair share from each, and wiped his moustache after every draught, he began:—"It is so long since the Maiden's veil first appeared on the Theiss, that, without an almanac, I really cannot satisfy your curiosity as to the date of it; suffice it to say, that it was before our people settled on the Puszta. Well, once upon a time a mighty prince, who dwelt on the other side of the river, ruled over the land. This prince had a son, whose greatest pleasure was to spend his time in riding and hunting upon the steppes. One winter, when the river was entirely frozen over, he rode for the first time in his life across the ice, to see how the world looked on this side. He wandered about the livelong day, till at length he lost his way, and night overtook him in the middle of the Puszta. To his great joy, he all at once perceived a light in the distance, which guided him to a hut, wherein a large fire was blazing. He rode up to it, and entered. The interior of the hut looked barren, for it belonged to a poor fisherman, like myself; but it contained a treasure in the form of a very pretty girl, in which, truth to say, this country has never been wanting. The beauty of Juliska, for such was the girl's name, so entirely captivated the young man, that he forgot fire and hut, and loved her almost before he had time to greet her parents. Under various pretexts he tarried several days at the fisherman's; and when he rode back to his castle he left his heart behind, taking, however, in exchange, the girl's love with him. Soon after his return home, it happened that he was obliged to go to the war, whence he only came back late in the spring. His first care was to hasten to his beloved Juliska; but the ice, which had formerly served him as a means of communication across the river, had disappeared, and before him lay a vast expanse of water. It was probably at the time of the early floods. There were then no ferries along the Theiss, as there are now-a-days; and even if there had, at flood time they would have been of no avail. The young prince was in despair at the sight of this insurmountable impediment. Most likely he would have had to await the ebbing of the waters, a very tedious affair for an impatient lover, had not the genius of love come to his assistance. "I will construct you a bridge," said the friendly spirit to the young prince, 'over which you shall safely pass from one shore to the other, until the time comes when you first bring sorrow to your beloved one's heart and tears to her eyes.' The prince's son joyously agreed to the terms; and the genius, lighting his torch, traced an arch with it through the blue vault of heaven, and there, wherever his torch had touched the sky, a golden bridge arose, reflecting all the brilliant colours of the rainbow. This marvellous structure extended from shore to shore. The young man crossed it without feeling giddy, and soon reached his lovely fisher girl. Their happiness lasted till the autumn, when he was summoned to his castle to wed a neighbouring prince's daughter. On his bidding the last farewell, Juliska shed the first tears of sorrow. She wept silently, and did not even express the secret wish of her heart, that he would return once more to her poor hut; she only entreated him to remain with her till the storm, which was gathering in the firmament, was over. But he heeded not her supplications, and, forgetful of the kind spirit's warning, hurried on to meet his doom. As he gained the highest point of the bridge, a flash of lightning struck the delicate fabric and shivered it to atoms. The young prince fell into the deep water, from which he never rose. The girl, witness of her lover's untimely fate, was seized with despair; she could no longer endure her lonely and joyless existence, and plunged into the Theiss, that in death at least she might be united to him. Since then she often rises from the stream, veiled in a thin mist which she draws with her as she wanders along the banks, perhaps to visit the scene of her short-lived happiness. Whenever she appears, Nature herself seems affected by her grief; as she not only puts on a sombre garb, but weeps for days in unceasing rain. The people gave to poor Juliska the name of "The Maiden of the Theiss.'"—*Historical Gleanings from Eastern Europe, by Miss Birkbeck.*

New Music.—"Sebastopol: composed by M. Hornblower." He must be a clever man who could "compose" Sebastopol, under present circumstances.

Answer to a Fair Correspondent.—A lady asks us whether an action for breach of promise of marriage can be sustained against the writer of the following verse:—

"Angel! beneath whose folded wing
My soul would rest,
Be mine, for lo! I've bought the ring,
And all the rest
Of those house treasures and etceteras
Which every one who tries his state to better has!"

We doubt the success of an action for breach of promise of marriage; but a more glaring case of "breach of promise of poetry" never came under our observation.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.—Simonds, ship, 1202 tons, Captain Leavitt, from Liverpool 13th January, with 363 Government Immigrants; Dr. Ferraby, Surgeon Superintendent. Captain, agent.

April 12.—William Denny (s.s.), 700 tons, Captain Mailler, from Auckland the 5th instant. Passengers—Rev. Alexander Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and 3 children, Dr. Bridges, Messrs. Jackson, Barney, Lind, Crummer, Owen, Burnside, Webster, Saunders, Hungerford, Bedford, Griffiths, M'Kenzie, Bowman, Pughe, Roberts, Kennedy, Hunt, Nelson, Masters Tuckfield (2), and 44 in the steerage. William Lockhead, agent.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Cicely, for New Zealand.
April 12.—Bengal, for Ceylon.
April 12.—Nepaul, for Callao.
April 12.—Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town; Sea Horse, for Moulmein; Emu, for Auckland; Imperial, for Geelong.

CLEARANCES.

April 12.—Emu, ketch, 32 tons, Captain M'Lean, for Auckland.

April 12.—Imperial, brig, 201 tons, Captain Skinner, for Geelong.

April 12.—Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Messrs. C. H. Manton, James Prout, H. Mort, Jackson, D. F. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Aldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Lassiter, Miss Iredale, Mrs. Childe, and 14 in the steerage.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 12.—Pegasus, and Flora Bella, for Morpeth; Lass o' Gowrie, for Shoalhaven; Industry, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORT.

April 12.—William Denny (s.s.), from Auckland: 4½ tons 12 bales flax, 504 bags potatoes, 31 hogsheads brandy, 3 cases books, 34 bags pepper, 19 bags coffee, 1 ton 71 bags onions, 4 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

April 12.—Emu, for Auckland: 15 tons coal, Captain M'Lean.

April 12.—Imperial, for Geelong: 9 hogsheads gin, 3 cases eau de cologne, 4 cases spirits, 10 packages tea, 2 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 8 barrels tobacco, E. H. Pollard; 6 boxes tobacco, J. M. Leigh; 292 bags sugar, 59 bags rice, 340 bags oats, 12 cases bacon, 1 cask, 1 package, J. and W. Byrnes; 3 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 14 casks soda ash, 50 barrels resin, How, Walker, and Co.; 217 casks beer, 200 drums fish, 73 tons coal, 150 bags maize, 977 packages, G. Thorne and Co.; 135 bags sugar, C. Lewis; 106 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Emu, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday next, at 2 p.m.

For Moulmein.—By the Sea Horse, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s), this day, at 2 p.m.

For London.—By the Duke of Northumberland, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, April 12: Dart, brig, 154 tons, Captain Wilson, for Melbourne; William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Tinley, for Wellington; Lady Wharncliffe, barque, 438 tons, Captain Sheader, for London.

The Simonds arrived on Thursday from Liverpool, after a good passage of 83 days, but unfortunately she had no papers on board of later dates. She brings 175 single women, 52 single men, 72 children, and 32 married couples. There have been two deaths (adults) on the passage, and six births, and the immigrants, who are mostly Irish labourers, are all in good health. The Kaffirland, from London to Sydney, 64 days out, was spoken on the 19th March, lat. 43° S., long. 14° E., also, the Crystal Palace from London to Hobart Town on the 26th February, 56 days out, lat. 33° S., long. 22° W.

The William Denny (s.), left Auckland on the 5th instant, at 7 p.m., and arrived here yesterday, after an excellent passage of 6 days. She experienced light easterly winds until the afternoon of the 10th instant, when she had a heavy squall from the S.W., attended with thunder and rain, which afterwards increased to a perfect gale and lasted for 30 hours. She was about 280 miles to the eastward of Sydney when the gale struck her. No vessels have been spoken during the passage.

The barque Eugene was loading at Auckland, for Sydney, when the William Denny left.

The Resolute.—It may be remembered, that Mr Stephen Owen, the only surviving officer of the transport ship Resolute, wrecked on the coast of the Crimea, in November last, in his letter to the owners, reporting the sad catastrophe, stated that Captain Christie, the commodore of transports, had ordered the commander, Captain Lewis, to leave the harbour of Balaklava, and anchor off the coast; that the latter had several times protested against these orders, declaring that should it come on to blow, the ship, from the nature of the anchorage, would inevitably be lost; and that not only were the remonstrances disregarded, but Captain Lewis was reprimanded for taking such a liberty. We have much pleasure in announcing that no sooner had the particulars reached the Admiralty, than Captain Christie was ordered home to answer the grave charges laid against him. The subjoined extract from a letter written by Mr. Owen, under date of 4th January, when he had just arrived in London, to a near relative resident in one of these colonies, will be read with interest:—"Ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the terrible disaster of the 14th November, 1854, and how by a wonderful act of Providence, I, with a few others, were saved from a fearful death. Out of upwards of six hundred, only twenty-eight lives were saved; the rest were dashed to pieces on the rocks. The sight was most appalling; after having been wrecked myself, to lie on the rocks in a mutilated state, with only a shirt on, the snow and sleet driving down upon me, and compelled to look upon hundreds of my fellow-creatures swept into eternity without a struggle. . . . Captain Christie is ordered home, and I expect I shall be obliged to stay on shore in order to attend his trial. If I had my own wish I should be off to sea again at once."

THE LATE HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO WATSON'S BAY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The letter which appears in your issue of to-day, under the signature of J. R. Hays, in reply to one signed W. H. B., contains so many untruths that I must request the favor of a little space in your columns, in confirmation of the statements of W. H. B.

On Easter Monday, the day in question, I was a passenger by the Victoria steamer to Watson's Bay. A steamer was advertised to leave Campbell's wharf *every hour*,—with two or three friends, I went on board a *few minutes before* 1 o'clock. It is well known that the Victoria did not leave till 2; however, let that pass.

The captain asserts that the vessel left the wharf at 7 p.m., as advertised. This is, as can be incontestably proved by scores of the passengers, untrue. She left the jetty at 20 minutes to 7. Within a few minutes of half-past 6, I arrived at the jetty, and was informed the steamer was on the point of starting. Shortly afterwards, I was standing by the Captain and Mr. Alfred Fairfax, when some conversation took place as to the crowded state of the steamer; and in the course of such conversation, Mr. F. strongly urged upon the captain the propriety of returning to the Bay rather than the inconvenience 200 persons. I supported that view, and was politely told by the captain, that I had no right to interfere. With a friend, I forfeited my passage, and walked to Sydney.

The Captain treats very cavalierly W. H. B.'s statement, that the steamer "rocked to and fro," but *for my part*, I think it is by far too serious a matter to joke about.

I have been assured by one of my friends who accompanied me to Watson's Bay, but who returned by the steamer on the occasion in question, that there was *not standing room* for those on deck. My friend also assures me that the water *did* rush in at the cabin windows shortly after the vessel left the jetty. Of this, however, I cannot, of course, speak from personal observation, but I can vouch for the fact that the water nearly reached the cabin windows when my *friend* and I arrived at the jetty.

Captain Hays must be well aware of the fact, that passengers were going on board up to the very last moment, and I would like to know how he construed the cries (too loud and general to be misunderstood) of "shame" from people on the deck, as the newcomers arrived. Will he have the hardihood to deny that he *heard* them? And what else, let me ask this humane captain, could induce these cries but the terrible conviction that, as the numbers arrived the risk of a watery grave would be enhanced.

Again, will the captain be bold enough to deny that a considerable number of the passengers left the vessel, and did not return. No doubt a few returned, but I am prepared to prove that very many, and amongst the rest, several ladies, left and did not again go on board, evidently preferring the inconvenience of remaining till the following day, to risking their lives by proceeding in so overcrowded a vessel.

Had the passengers been counted, I feel persuaded, that instead of 200, there would have been found at least 300 persons on board. But so much does this precious captain value human life, that I dare say he would not have hesitated to take double the number the law allows him to carry.

In conclusion, I have only to express a hope that the time is not far distant when our steamers, as well as our omnibusses and coaches, will be more closely watched than at present, and that captains who overload their vessels will be *severely* punished for their recklessly trifling with human life.

I remain, Sir, yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT PHENNA.

6, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, April 12, 1855.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.—Galatea, and William Denny (s), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

March 31.—Josephine Willis, for Madras; Royal Stuart, for Guam.

CLEARANCE.

March 29.—Edward Koppisch (American), for Guam.

The barque Tory, 483 tons, Captain Livingston, chartered by Mr. T. Henry, at Sydney, whence she proceeded to Newcastle; left that port on the 21st February, arrived at Wanganui on the 21st March, anchoring off Single Tree Point. She shipped 209 head of cattle, and 17 brood mares, she lost 100 head of cattle, and 3 mares, on the passage. The last eight days they were very short of both food and water.—*Southern Cross.*

NELSON.

ARRIVAL.

March 20.—Australian Maid, from Sydney.

THE PIRATES IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The following despatches have been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling, Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station, reporting operations of boats of the Spartan, under Lieutenant Palliser, of that ship, in pursuit of pirates:—

SIR JAMES STIRLING TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.
(Received January 6th, 1855.)
Winchester, at Hong Kong, Nov. 8, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter I have received from Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart., of her Majesty's ship Spartan, dated the 24th ult imo, with its enclosures, reporting the operations of a detachment of seamen and marines in the boats of that ship, under the orders of Lieutenant Wray Palliser, which their lordships will perceive happily resulted in the recovery of a French lady who had been seized by the pirates, and part of the cargo of a vessel they had plundered, as well as in the destruction of three forts mounting 17 guns, the piratical settlement, and 20 piratical junks, without the loss of a single man.

2. I have on two former occasions (Letters Nos. 48 and 58) expressed my opinion of this officer's conduct on similar services, and now again feel it my duty to draw their lordships' attention to the judgment, gallantry, and discretion, evinced by Lieutenant Wray Palliser on the present occasion, and to the important assistance rendered to him by Lieut. A. Morrell, R.N.; Lieut. Stokes, R.M.; Mr. Oliver, mate; Mr. Rogers, second master; and the other officers, seamen, and marines employed under him.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) James Stirling,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

[Inclosure in No. 71.]

CAPTAIN HOSTE TO REAR ADMIRAL SIR JAMES STIRLING.
H.M.S. Spartan, Hongkong, October 24, 1854.

Sir,—My letter of the 17th instant will have informed you of the return of the Lady Mary Wood, and the unsuccessful result of her cruise as far as the rescue of the French lady taken by pirates from the barque Caldera was concerned. In consequence of a requisition from the Vice-Consul of France, inclosure No. 1, that I would permit another force to proceed in the steamer Ann for a further search, I again dispatched 85 seamen and marines, as detailed in inclosure No. 3, under the command of Lieutenant Palliser with orders to search for the French subject above mentioned, and to effectually destroy the piratical settlement in the Island of Symong.

2. The force returned this day, having been most successful; the French lady has been recovered, and the piratical forts and settlements of Coo-choo-mee, from which our boats were fired upon on the 18th instant, completely destroyed. I herewith enclose Lieutenant Palliser's report, inclosure No. 2.

I had given to Lieutenant Palliser directions to destroy the town of Coulan should he obtain certain information of the inhabitants being concerned in the plunder of the Caldera. On his entering the bay the boats were fired upon by 20 large junks, and several batteries of heavy guns. Lieutenant Palliser seeing that any attack with the force he had would be useless, most judiciously retired. There can be no doubt that Coulan is the stronghold of a large piratical fleet that has infested this neighbourhood, and committed great depredations for the last seven months. No ship thrown on the coast, or passing its vicinity, is safe. They detach small parties to plunder in this neighbourhood, who carry their booty to Coulan, where they consider themselves impregnable. I am of opinion that no boats could successfully cope with them; but it appears from the soundings taken, that a steamer might be got within range, and a large force landing at the same time might effectually destroy the place.

Lieutenant Palliser speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers under him. The conduct of the men, who worked for 12 hours under a burning sun was most exemplary, and though exposed to great temptation in the shape of liquor, no case of drunkenness occurred. I cannot conclude without bringing to your excellency's notice the judgment and gallantry of Lieutenant Palliser, by whose judicious arrangements the objects of these two expeditions have been most satisfactorily attained. This is the fifth occasion within four months in which Mr. Palliser has been employed successfully in command of the boats of this ship against pirates. And when it is taken into consideration that on the two latter occasions the steamers were unable, from their draft, to come within nine miles of the shore; that Lieutenant Palliser was left entirely to his resources, opposed to a very superior force; that he captured three forts mounting 17 guns, and completely destroyed a large piratical settlement, I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous in requesting your excellency will be pleased to bring his conduct to the favourable notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. Hoste, Captain.

(Sub-Inclosure No. 1.)

GEORGE L. HASKELL TO CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM HOSTE.
Vice-Consulate of France, Hong Kong, October 16, 1854.

Sir,—The Lady Mary Wood having been obliged to return to this place this morning without having succeeded in rescuing the French lady passenger on board the barque Caldera, seized by the pirates to the south of Macao, I would ask if you could allow another force from your vessel to go down to the resorts of these pirates in a steamer that the agents of the insurance companies (interested in the cargo of the barque) are to send down to-morrow morning for the purpose of saving what cargo they can, that is now lying in the houses on shore at that place; to renew the search after this unfortunate person. I am desirous of leaving no means untried to rescue this lady, and I shall feel much obliged if you can accede to my request.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) George L. Haskell,
Vice-Consul of France.

(Sub-Inclosure, No. 2.)

LIEUTENANT PALLISER TO CAPTAIN SIR W. HOSTE, BART.
Her Majesty's Ship Spartan,
Hong Kong, October 26, 1854.

Sir,—According to your directions I proceeded at 7 A.M., of the 17th instant, with 85 seamen and marines of this ship, in the barge, pinnace, and jolly-boat, to the steamer Ann; on the evening of the same day we anchored near the wreck of the Caldera. The next morning I observed some suspicious looking junks working to windward, we immediately went in chase with the barge, pinnace, and jolly boat. On our approach they made for the shore, threw their guns overboard; the crew succeeded in escaping before we could come up with them, leaving their vessels aground.

I am happy to inform you that the first junk I boarded had on board the French lady whom we had been in search of, also a Chinese merchant, who was taken in the Caldera. I immediately sent them to the Ann, in the jolly-boat, burnt the junk, and subsequently two others.

We then pulled up to the villages of Coo-choo-mee, and landed, having previously burst some Shrapnel shell over the town. We carried down to the boats all the cargo that was not damaged that we could find, viz., 43 bags of sugar and 40 chests of tea, and burnt two separate villages. While employed embarking the cargo, we discovered another village in an adjacent valley, guarded by a battery, with men standing at the guns. I immediately collected our men, and went to the attack. Not knowing the road we had to force our way through a thick jungle till we came in face of a battery, which opened fire on us, with four guns and five wall pieces, at about 80 yards. At the same time we received a shower of rocks and stones from a height that commanded the path, which knocked down several men. We immediately charged and escaped the battery, killing and wounding several and the rest fled into the jungle, where many were shot. We then burnt the village, which contained many houses, principally built of brick. Four of the guns and two of the wall pieces were carried off; the rest we destroyed, and after having burnt 17 boats on the beach, we returned to the Ann, at 7:30 P.M.

Early the next morning we left the Ann, in the boats, and pulled into Coulan Bay. Immediately on rounding the point, we were fired upon from several batteries, situated in different parts of the bay; also from 20 large junks hauled up broadside on to the beach, mounting heavy guns, from which they fired upon us with very fair precision, at a distance of 1000 yards. Near these large junks there was a battery, from which they fired some shell that burst short. After having satisfied myself as to the force and position of this strong place, I retired behind the point, as I considered that from the very strong position taken by the pirates, any attempt that I could make with the force at my disposal to attack the place would be useless. I therefore returned to the Ann, and arrived in this harbour at 8 30 a.m. this day.

I take this opportunity of expressing to Lieutenant A. Morrell my thanks for his able advice and assistance throughout the expedition. To Lieutenant Stokes, who commanded the Marines, and assisted me greatly, my thanks are also due. I have great pleasure in informing you of the exemplary conduct of the men throughout. I herewith enclose a plan (by Mr. Henry D. Sarratt, Second Master) of the Bay of Coulan, which also are to be the stronghold of the pirates, and I am happy to state no casualties occurred.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. Palliser,
Senior Lieutenant, Her Majesty's Ship Spartan.

(Sub-Inclosure No. 3.)

DETAIL OF FORCE.

Belonging to H. M. ship Spartan, employed in the destruction of a piratical fort and settlement on the Island of Coo-Choo-mee, 18th October, 1854, Lieutenant Palliser in command.

Barge 12-pounder Howitzer, Lieutenant Palliser. Pinnace 12-pounder Howitzer, Lieutenant Morrell. Jolly-boat, Mr. Sarratt, Second Master. 55 seamen, small arm men, Lieutenant Stokes, two corporals, and 18 privates Royal Marines.

(Signed) W. Hoste, Captain.

In consideration of the gallant conduct, as well as judgment, displayed by Lieutenant Palliser on the above occasion, the Lords of the Admiralty have promoted that officer to the rank of Commander.

EXAMINATION OF MASTERS AND MATES.

To the Editor of the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

Sir,—I had just been discussing a knotty point with an experienced Shipowner, himself a practical Ship-Captain, about the necessity of discharging a good Captain to obtain a passed Captain, because the voyage was altered to Gibraltar. He felt this a grievance. He also complained of foreign Owners, being happily emancipated and free from our Shipping-office, had great advantage over British Owners. They could ship their crews on a Saturday, and sail forthwith; whereas an English ship, which shipped its crew on a Saturday, had to wait for the opening of the Custom-house on Monday. But more of this hereafter. Well, Sir, I had not recovered my surprise when your paper of the 29th of December, having a police case, "The Commissioners of the Customs v. Jacob Clunes," Mate of the Engineer, for presenting a fabricated certificate from his old and present Captain in order to obtain a Mate's certificate. Captain Compton wanted him for Mate, yet the Magistrate, at the instance of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, sent him to prison *for six weeks*. Much is rotten in the state of Denmark when obnoxious laws are tolerated. Laws made by the un-nautical legislators cannot fail to check or prevent nautical talent and nautical education. If a patient be poisoned, or a State be retarded, by ignorance or design, the effects are the same. The tree is known by its fruit. Your Shipping columns do not exhibit less losses under passed Captains. I begin to suspect that our constitution is out of tune when amateur legislators exercise the functions of practical statesmen. Instead of making book education paramount to nautical education by the parrot-role passing system our statesmen should enable the working classes to give book education to their children by means of rendering the necessities of life cheap through the virtue of cheap, good government. There is a right way and a wrong way to make superior Seamen, just as there is a right way and a wrong way to build Westminster Bridge. Our Seamen were the sons of the labouring classes; if we would have our Master Seamen polished to a state of efficiency, or deeply skilled in astronomy, fit to be the Astronomer Royal, or even improved, it is wise to begin at the beginning. It is important that our practical Seamen endure exposure and hardship; those who cannot pass through that fiery ordeal cannot make practical Seamen, though they make ready-made passed officers. The American law-makers wisely permit their seamen to work out their own sterling worth, and to be judged and tested by experienced testers. In this respect America virtually carries out our own free-trade principle, while we subvert or contravene that principle. Coercive measures stamp a bad schoolmaster or bad statesman. The character of seamen is widely different from other classes of society. Their character is not seen to advantage on shore, influenced by the example or by the timidity of landsmen. Our vile impress system prohibited early marriages, so that when they get on shore they enjoy luxuries in the gross. The governing classes are thus led into error in regard to the sterling moral worth of our seamen in the hour of need when aloft in a dark stormy night. The impolitic Register system brought the moral principle of law into contempt among seamen. I attribute the present disregard of our seamen to their articles, and to the penalty of serving three months in gaol to that unwise law. We must elevate the working classes in their own esteem in order to improve our seamen. Meanwhile we can not abolish the passing system too soon. It is strange we do not pass coachmen or engine-drivers, or law-makers, or shipowners, but only leaders of our practical seamen.

Your obedient servant,
HORATIO.

Cardiff, January, 1855.

SEIZURE OF THE HANOVERIAN GALIOT VROUW HOUWINA.

We have already reported in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* the seizure of this vessel, we now subjoin further details from the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*:—

Lisbon, December 31.—In respect to the saltpetre recently shipped from this port for Hamburg, and taken to Oran by the French steamer-of-war Phoenix, Mr. John Ecken shipped in London, and cleared out for Lisbon on the 22d of September last, 973 bags of saltpetre by the Danish galiot Julius, Thompson, which arrived at Lisbon on the 7th of October. The saltpetre, being discharged under quarantine, was ultimately warehoused in bond by the consignee, Mr. H. G. Scholtz, who, on the 8th of November, employed a Custom-house agent to clear it for exportation to Hamburg by the Hanoverian galiot Vrouw Houwina, Roodee. Mr. Scholtz effected the clearance to be made in the name of Mr. J. V. Rodrigues, who is here looked upon as his dependent, and I am assured the bill of lading per Vrouw Houwina was filled up as 973 bags of merchandise, and consigned to the shipper's order at Hamburg. At the present time when Mr. Scholtz directed the saltpetre to be cleared for exportation he applied to the British consul, Mr. William Smith, for a certificate that it had been landed at Lisbon for consumption in this country, and not for exportation. This certificate was granted, and no doubt, enabled Mr. John Ecken, about the middle of November, to cancel the bond, or receive back the deposit exacted by the London Custom-house as a security that the saltpetre was really for consumption in Portugal before its shipment by the Julius was allowed. Some persons here fear the British government may blame Mr. Smith for granting the certificate, but none of our merchants appear to think him really to blame. They say it is usual to pass such certificates to any respectable firm as soon as the goods are landed; that Mr. Scholtz had the credit of being a respectable man, whose word the English consul could not reasonably doubt. Mr. Scholtz is also the Hanoverian consul-general, and, having been so for the last 30 years, has held the appointment under two English sovereigns who were Kings of Hanover, which may be fairly considered to have entitled him to credit as a merchant of old standing and respectability; nor can it be denied that he did generally enjoy such credit of respectability until this disgraceful saltpetre affair.

The Czar will, however, have long to wait for the 973 bags of saltpetre by the Vrouw Houwina, since that galiot, being followed out of the Tagus on the 28th of November by the French steamer Phoenix, was captured as soon as it had got well to sea, and being taken to Oran, in Algiers, there waits the decision of the French tribunals. Meanwhile, Messrs. Krus, and eight other merchants of Lisbon, who shipped about £6,000 in specie, ivory, and other lawful cargo by the Vrouw Houwina, have made a formal protest against Mr. Scholtz for all damages which may ensue, he being not only the consul, but the consignee of that vessel, and having, as the protest states, shipped by her the saltpetre in question without their knowledge, or that of the broker employed to engage cargo for her; also, that he had used the term "merchandise" in the bills of lading and manifest, and recommended Captain Roosebe to conceal, as he did attempt to conceal, the existence of saltpetre when boarded by an officer from the Phoenix.

From the facts set forth it may reasonably be concluded that the saltpetre was originally shipped from London for the Emperor of Russia, and it will become a serious question for his opponent belligerents to consider what check must be placed upon the conveyance of munitions of war in neutral vessels to neutral ports so directly *en route* to Russia as that of Hamburg. I find there was another parcel of 270 bags of saltpetre on board the English steamer Queen, which was recently consigned to Mr. Scholtz, and went on to Oporto after performing quarantine at this port. It also appears that other shipments have been made to Oporto of a suspicious nature, and that the parties suspected are as closely watched as Mr. Scholtz appears to have been. The French Minister declares he can have no confidence in the respectability of merchants or the documents legalised by consuls in Portugal, and that his only course will be to cause every vessel liable to suspicion to be detained and examined before it leaves this coast.

Ship Racing.—Liverpool, January 6.—The royal mail steamer Canada took her departure hence for Boston to day, with 26 passengers, a large cargo, and the usual mails. The new clipper ship Lightning, belonging to Messrs. Baines and Co's Black Ball Line of Australian Packets, took her departure this morning, with a heavy post-office mail, about 700 passengers, and a large cargo. She is under contract to make the passage within 64 days. Her rival, the Red Jacket, only started four days before her, and their second race round the world is exciting even more interest than the first.

Brixham (Torbay), January 5.—Launched from the building yard of Mr. John Richardson, a clipper brig, about 300 tons register, named the Witch o' the Wave, the property of Messrs. Bowden, Shears, and Co. She is to be commanded by Mr. Pike.

Newquay, Cardiganshire, January 6.—Launched from the building-yard of Mr. Thomas Davies and Co., a schooner of 140 tons burthen. This vessel is intended for the coasting and foreign trades.

Shields, January 6.—We have had two vessels launched in the Tyne this week, one a fine iron screw steam-ship, named the Propeller, of 750 tons, from the building-yard of Mr. T. D. Marshall. It is expected when she is ready her first voyage will be to Balaklava, with materials for the proposed railway in the Crimea.—The Mary Russell Mitford, 800 tons, and classed at Lloyd's for eight years, a very fine barque, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Metcalfe on Thursday. This vessel will proceed to Bombay. She is the fiftieth vessel which Messrs. Metcalf and Co. have launched in the Tyne during the last 25 years; in all making an aggregate of 25,000 tons of shipping.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	April.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
13	Friday	6 25	5 36	5 35	6 0

Moon—New, 1h. 8m. A.M. April 17.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE—Castlereagh-street.
This Evening, April 13,
Will be presented Marston's play of THE PATRICIAN'S DAUGHTER AND THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. Earl of Lynterne, Mr. Tuthill; Captain Pierpount, Mr. M'Gowan; Heartwell, Mr. Graham; Lister, Mr. Bruton; Mordaunt, Mr. Walter; Lady Lynterne, Mrs. Brougham; Lady Mabel, Mrs. Waller — Dance, Mrs. M'Gowan. Song, Mr J. Howson.—To conclude with the beautiful Farce of THE DUMB BELLE. Phelim O'Smirk, Mr. Tuthill; Eliza, Mrs. Waller
J. G. GRIFFITHS, Manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
This Evening, April 13th,
The performance will commence with Sheridan's brilliant Comedy entitled THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Lambert; Charles Surface, Mr. H. T. Craven; Lady Teazle, Mrs. Guerin; Maria, Mrs. Branscombe; Lady Sneerwell, Mrs. Lambert; Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Chester.—Medley Dance, Miss Julia Mathews.—To conclude with A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. Sir Mark Chase, Mr. Lambert; Alfred Highflier, Mr. H. T. Craven; Maria Darlington, Mrs. H. T. Craven; Mrs. Selborne, Miss Lorette; Mrs. Fixture, Mrs. Branscombe.
A. TORNING, Sole Lessee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1855.

The case of the unfortunate woman so cruelly deprived of life by a drunken villain has produced a most painful sensation throughout this city. These crimes amaze and depress society. There appears to have been no provocation or quarrel, and the instrument of death left no doubt of the purpose.

A question was, however, raised on the inquest which might affect the nature of the crime, although not the guilt or the punishment of the perpetrator. It was whether the deceased died by the wound, or the unskilful attempts to heal it. We have often felt the extreme anxiety which surrounds the position of the surgeon when called out at a moment's notice, to treat a dangerous wound. That difficulty grows into a personal danger, when the conduct of a surgeon is liable to be questioned, without notice in a primary court, by a Coroner ignorant of surgery, and before a jury still more incompetent to judge. We have no doubt, were the treatment of any patient subjected to the scrutiny of the profession, among its members some would be found to raise a doubt of its propriety, and to insinuate that it shortened life, if not the cause of its destruction. It is, however, only in cases like these that the opportunity to exhibit these diversities of opinion are given, and yet they usually leave the public in the dark on the main question; and worse than all, they give a weapon of moral assassination which a calumniator can employ at pleasure, to the end of his victim's life. We attribute no blame of course to the Coroner for the scrutiny. As the law and practice of Coroners' inquests now stand, it was probably fully justifiable, but we must say it places every medical man in great peril. In this case the testimony of Dr. M'Ewan was given with great caution, but still it left a strong impression that the death of the unhappy woman was accelerated by the want of knowledge in the person at first called in. It is met, however, by counter statements of the operator, backed by an affidavit; and the testimony of Mr. Johnson attests that the treatment was the reverse of that imputed. In our unprofessional apprehension a poor creature bleeding from a wound dividing the gullet, for a quarter of an hour, had but small chances of life, even had the first surgical skill been then afforded.

The relations of our medical men with each other and society demand an instant revision. We do not blame the profession for protecting itself from the disgrace of charlatanism, and refusing the company of quacks. The mere fact that a man has a brass plate on his door, will certainly not entitle him to rank with persons who have taken out a certificate of qualification as specified by law. In case of mal-practice a regular physician would be the poorest of slaves, if obliged to stand by and see the absurdities and sanction the specifics of a Dr. Sangrado. While society provides no standard, and secures no inspection, it must be left to every medical gentleman to protect himself. It will not do for him to run the chance of a verdict of manslaughter, by a complacent co-operation with hospital-dressers and half-bred ship-surgeons, who have wisely preferred healthy climates and short voyages. It is easy, of course, to take up the cause "of patient merit and talents in the shade," but men are not disposed to sacrifice their medical reputation to the amenities of life. But the doctors are bound to take care that within their professional duties they recognize all persons, obscure, or poor, or alien, who produce evidence of fitness. The foreign surgeon undergoes as fair a preparation for his work as his British brethren. In a colony visited by ships of all nations, and peopled from all nations, it is reasonable to expect that men of different nations will practice physic, and be preferred by their countrymen. A German or Frenchman will certainly prefer to have an attendant who can understand and converse with him, and a narrow feeling respecting foreign competition is not to be expected from a liberal profession. If the foreigner cannot practice, and claim a professional standing because of another nation, we must say the English physician would descend to the huxter, and while pursuing a monopoly lose caste among gentleman. Another difficulty too often arises in practice; two gentlemen from some cause or other "*will not meet.*" They have their grievance perhaps about a patient, who left one and called in the other; insinuations often false are made by malicious praters, who find out the doctor's weak place, quite as soon as he discovers the malady of the patient. Thus doctors cannot *consult*, and, if necessary, they will prove their consistency and firmness by leaving the unfortunate patient to a choice, which he knows not how to make. Their joint skill might have saved him,—or consultations are mere surplusage,—but singly, either could only kill him, or at least leave him to his fate. When the feuds of physicians reach this point, it becomes a public injustice. It is no doubt painful to receive or to return the compliments of civilisation to those whom one might like to see in a gutter; but all other public men have to submit, often with ill grace. It is necessary to maintain some neutral ground, to avoid a sacrifice no man will incur for a mere whim. From their liberal education we might expect the same course from physicians, and not an obstinate refusal of aid, except at a price which the dying patient pays with tears—the price of feelings outraged and gratitude violated. It is due to our medical men on the one hand to protect them against unqualified doctors, or to enable them to protect themselves, and they on the other owe to the public that no rivalry or antipathy shall over-rule the claims of humanity, or become a practical expulsion from the profession any men whom they chose to place under a ban.

The conduct of Dr. West has brought before the public another important point. Dr. West stands reproached with cruel indifference to the life of a human being, whom a timely touch might have saved. We confess that his explanation wants the fulness, and does not wholly relieve the mind from a most painful impression. A refusal of help in such a case is incapable of explanation, except on the ground alleged; the offer of money being made at first, removes the first imputation which, was, however, incredible. We believe that there is not to be found a human being so ignorant of the moral sense of mankind, as to imagine that he can escape eternal infamy, in making money a question in such a case. It is as possible that a British admiral should ask a drowning wretch, clinging to a spar, for passage money, before attempting a rescue. A doctor *may* be ill—and when he goes to bed at seven o'clock, is so probably—and a delicate surgical operation is precisely that which he would wish to devolve on a neighbour. We certainly hope that some exaggeration, though natural and seemingly provoked, has marked the censure on the conduct of Dr. West.

It is always painful to ourselves to recognize misconduct in medical men. As a class, they are the most laborious and benevolent. No profession has more martyrs; none such examples of self oblivion. The loathsome, the vicious, the poor, the miserable, are ever at the doctor's door, demanding his skill as their right. At all times, in all weathers, over dangerous roads, at midnight, through rain and storm so pitiless that no man would expose his dog to its fury, we hear the chariot wheels—often the step—of the medical man. And when it is considered how grossly selfish, and whimsical, and inconsiderate their patients often are, they may be allowed sometimes to succumb to mortifications which would shake the fortitude of a saint.

It is gratifying to observe the liberal spirit in which the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has, at length, taken up the question of our postal communication with England. Formerly there was a disposition to treat it as a Victoria question; as there was here too much of a disposition to treat it as a New South Wales question. In both capitals this narrow and narrowing spirit is now happily put down. The question is placed on its proper footing—that of a great *Australasian* interest. In their memorial to Sir Charles Hotham the members of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce assure his Excellency that they do not come before him as advocates of any particular route, feeling confident that by opening the contract to public competition, it will be awarded to the steam company which shall give the best guarantee for speedy transit and efficient service both as to mails and passengers.

And we think the memorialists are perfectly right, as regards permanent mail contracts, in proposing to make the competition public in the widest sense of the term—namely, by throwing it open to the citizens of the United States as well as to the subjects of Great Britain—obviously the best means of securing the kind of vessels and the degree of speed required. It is the more expedient to invite American competition, because the British companies are so extensively employed in the Government transport service, which, of course, diminishes their available resources for the service of Australia, and would induce them to ask a higher price for whatever work they might find themselves able to undertake.

We gather from their memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor that the members of the Melbourne Chamber would leave the parties tendering to select what route they might deem best. This would relieve the colonial Governments from the perplexed and somewhat invidious task of deciding that point amongst themselves; it would also relieve the Lords of the Admiralty from the duty of settling it at the outset, and thus causing dissatisfaction in some one or other of the colonies. With the tenders before them, their lordships would have practical data upon which to form a judgment and give preference. They would consider which of them appeared most likely, all things considered, to combine the three advantages of speed, convenience, and economy—that is to say, which of the competing parties offered these advantages in the highest degree and under the most reliable guarantees. These points once determined, it would matter not to their lordships whether the tenderers had selected the route which would give to Sydney or the route which would give to Melbourne the benefit of being the first port of arrival and the last of departure. They would decide, not with an eye to one or other of these cities, but with an eye to Australian interests generally. And we have no doubt their decision would be cheerfully bowed to by all parties concerned.

On the subject of speed, the Melbourne Chamber suggests that the contract rate during the whole voyage should be equal to that of the Cunard or Collins line of steamers, or 290 to 300 nautical miles per day. But this would not necessarily give the kind of speed of which we have been speaking. The speed we mean is that which is measured by the number of days occupied in the course of post. And this, we presume, is the test by which the Home Government would be guided in their decision on the tenders. It would be of little consequence in their estimation whether A offered to steam fifty miles a day more or fifty less than B, provided he engaged to accomplish the course of post in a smaller number of days than his competitor. It is clear this celerity does not depend altogether upon the number of miles travelled per day, other circumstances, such as the comparative length and facilities of the respective routes, the arrangements for coaling, and various details of management, having a considerable influence on the final issues of the race.

We entirely agree with the Chamber in believing that the British Government will assist the colonies to obtain the object in view, when it is seen that the colonies are quite prepared to do their part in providing the needful ways and means.

NEW ZEALAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Auckland, 5th April, 1855.

Great was the disappointment, upon the last arrival of the William Denny, when it became known that she brought neither English mail nor English news. Here, we are very differently situated from what you, in Australia, are. You have many chance sources of early intelligence, but ours may be said to rest with the Denny alone; consequently, to be kept for another four or five weeks in feverish expectation, at a period of such deep and sympathetic excitement, is a very irksome thing.

Our English ships are few and far between, and as if the direct passage to one or other of the New Zealand ports was not sufficiently long, or as if two moderately sized swift ships could not accomplish the work more profitably to the shipowner, satisfactorily to the shipper, and beneficially to the consignee, we have ships of 800 and 1000 tons, making the round of the ports north and south, spending six to seven months in accomplishing their task, and reversing the intended order of shipments by landing summer goods in winter, and winter goods in summer. This is rendering New Zealand antipodean with a vengeance. It is remarkable that although, within the last two years, we have had several very fine ships in our waters, few have made the passage under a hundred days. English news by an English ship is consequently never dreamt of; and yet it is just possible that our next intelligence may be derived from the Cornubia or the Euphrates, now fully due from London.

We are looking earnestly to Sydney and Melbourne for the adoption of some standard system by which steam communication with England may be rendered completely Australasian in all its parts. With an undoubted bias in favour of the Panama route—a route which I, as an individual, have ever looked upon as by far the most beneficial to Australia, and that long before steam had crossed the Southern Ocean—I feel confident that the mere route would not have any undue weight with the Legislature of New Zealand, but that the utmost possible amount of subsidy would be cheerfully voted for rendering steam communication permanent and expeditious. One of your Sydney writers estimates that Sydney and Melbourne might contribute their £15,000 each, Adelaide her £10,000, and Tasmania and New Zealand their £5000 each. If that will suffice, well and good; but if more were required, I feel persuaded that the New Zealand provinces would make a strong effort to contribute double that sum. Steam communication is no mere luxury, it is a positive necessity; and the colony that is without it must be content to lag behind in the race of social, moral, and commercial advancement, of which steam is the universal and unfailing instrument.

I cannot quit the subject of steam without a passing mention of our own local steam ship, the Wonga Wonga. She was, as you are aware, purchased by an Auckland company, for the purpose of connecting the numerous ports of our northern waters with the metropolitan haven. She is an exceedingly handsome, substantial, and newly-built iron boat—a vessel universally admired, and, according to the testimony of Mr. Fraser, the intelligent engineer of the William Denny, perfect in every respect. By some fatality, she had scarcely started from Melbourne on her way to Auckland, when her boilers were burnt, and the passage had to be made under canvas. The boilers were thoroughly and expensively repaired, and the Wonga Wonga was put upon her line, and performing her work satisfactorily to all parties, when, in the course of last week, one of her boilers was again discovered to be burnt. Fortunately the William Denny was in Auckland and the Nelson in Onehunga, so a survey was held, and the mischief shown to have arisen from the greatest and most culpable neglect. The engineer has been dismissed. The second engineer of the William Denny has taken his place. The Wonga is having the injury made good, and it is to be hoped that, under better auspices, this beautiful boat will, in a few days, be in full work again,—at once the roadway and the carrier to unite Auckland and her numerous outports in a manner the most beneficial to their progress and prosperity.

The election for the Superintendency is over, and the Provincial Council is again in session.

The first act of his Honor has been to issue a proclamation declaring the election of City Councillors to be null and void. Bearing in mind that his Honor had previously been distrained on for non-payment of a fire rate imposed by the City Council,—seeing, moreover, that the legality of the City Council had been affirmed by the late Provincial Law Adviser, and by the Attorney-General of New Zealand—and that the former Superintendent had ratified its constitution—seeing that the Council had executed many works of the utmost benefit to the city, and that they had contracted for and were carrying on many more,—this *fiat* of his Honor is looked upon as the *ne plus ultra* of despotism. It is felt that we require works to promote the welfare of the city and the colonists, much more than special pleadings, and fine spun opinions of the legality of the acts of his predecessors, for which his Honor is in no way accountable, and of which, it may be, he is at best but a prejudiced and incompetent judge. The Provincial Council and his Honor are already at issue on this question; and the public sympathy is with them. Men do not desire to have the Council Hall converted into a forum for the dissection of legal subtleties—a sort of Garrick's Head, where *revising barristers* shall be called upon to display their powers, by furbishing up black letter authorities to prove that the new order of things is the right, and that all that preceded it is worse than wrong. The Auckland colonists have no sympathy for such political Iconoclasts—if I may so term them. Active, earnest, *progressive* measures are what the people expect. And they will much more readily forgive those who promote the progress and prosperity of the colony, even should they do so without the sublimated essence of idiosyncratical precedent—rather than tolerate the chimeras of those who indulge in legal hair-splittings, to the ruin of the colony and the colonists, even although that suicidal object were to be accomplished, *in strict accordance with the law*.

A brief session was anticipated. It will be no surprise to me should it prove a long and stormy one, unless cut short by a dissolution.

I am sorry to say our new Land Regulations are still in abeyance. The Commissioners have interpreted these regulations according to their true intent and purpose, and were ready to have brought them into immediate operation, to the great benefit of the province, and the entire satisfaction of numerous purchasers drawn hither to take advantage of them; but, here again, the superintendent becomes the stumbling-block. He and his new law adviser read those regulations in a totally different way from the new Land Commissioners, the Attorney General, the late Provincial Law Officer, the late Superintendent, the Officer administering the Government, and the great body of the people. This, however, is a question which cannot long remain unsettled. The province cannot be destroyed because of the antagonistic opinions of men, whose own opinions are subject to a like reversal upon their vacation of office; nor can all the existing institutions of the country be rendered inoperative without occasioning a crisis in the state of public affairs on which it would be both unwise and inexpedient for me at present to dilate. I shall only further remark that all violent remedies—even when known and *admitted to be remedies*—are bad. Those of the new Superintendent seem to partake more of the "kill" than the "cure" in their conception; but as the colonists are not likely to submit to be *quacked* to death, and as they have a legal remedy in their own hands, I would fain hope that when things shall arrive at the worst they *must* mend.

We have been enjoying a term of long and continued prosperity, and I cannot force myself to believe that it is about to be reversed by the administration of an officer elected by the majority of the people. Instead of checks every encouragement should be given to colonial energy and enterprise. Our city and harbour works have been carried on in a manner to command general commendation, and to promote the best interests of agriculture and commerce. With the land unlocked, and free for selection, colonisation would advance with gigantic strides, and New Zealand would speedily become the Egypt of the Pacific.

Auckland is rapidly increasing in population and in buildings. It is true that most of the buildings are of wood; but, in the principal streets, many of these are fine substantial structures, and they are being pushed forward in order to anticipate the Building Act, which inhibits the construction of such edifices after the termination of the present year. In consequence of the large amount of building now in hand, the wages of mechanics are at an extravagant figure, and timber is not only difficult (in this great timber country) to be procured, but exorbitant in price.

There has of late been a considerable accession to the population, ships from England and the colonies having arrived with numerous passengers. For a time many of these were greatly distressed for want of sufficient house room; and yet, within a very few days they became completely absorbed, and the demand for labour continued and continues to be as urgent as before.

Our crops, I fear, will turn out to be much less productive than was at first anticipated,—the potato crop especially. In October, we had a long continuance of dry cold winds, which cut the potatoes sadly; rain fell, and the tops sprung up again green and luxuriant, and it was believed that the potato had thoroughly recovered; but it was not so, the growth of the root had been checked, and the product has been poor and small.

But there is another, and a graver cause, for our diminished productiveness; crops of potatoes have been taken year after year, and without manure, from the same land. What, under such circumstances, but decrease in quantity and inferiority in quality was to be expected. I am credibly informed that where, two years since, 800 tons of very fine potatoes were grown, the produce of this season has not exceeded 150 tons of inferior potatoes.

This is an essentially agricultural country; and if farming is to be carried on successfully it must be conducted in a thoroughly farmer-like manner. The due rotation of crops must be observed. The barn and the stock yard must be attended to; the land must be manured and thoroughly, not half, cultivated. Nature must be assisted by the application of fertilising agents; for with a proper system of husbandry no country will yield a more generous return than the Province of Auckland. The Auckland Farmers' Club has been remodelled; and it is to be hoped in a manner calculated to speed the plough, and render the institution what it ought to be—the Farmer's Friend.

Land in the town and suburbs commands a large price. In Queen-street lately a lot, with an indifferent store on it, fetched £56; and an adjoining lot, with a paltry shed, £44 per foot frontage. At Parnell, lots of 33 feet frontage by 66 feet in depth realised from 25s to 52s. per foot, according to situation.

The Queen-street pier has become of the utmost importance to the shipping. Our Sydney traders go alongside, and discharge in three days what formerly took them a fortnight to land. It is expected that it will shortly be completed to a distance which will give about three feet and a half of water at the lowest tides. The Wynyard Pier, in Official Bay, has likewise been carried out a hundred feet further seaward.

Ali-Ben-Sou-Alle and Monsieur Valere gave several concerts, to the great enjoyment of our musical public, although I fear they did not realise largely. To my thinking the price of admission was too much. We cannot, here, compete with you of the gold mines in payment of luxuries. Professor Lees, it is said, took away some £400, but his entertainment was more likely to attract the multitude, and his prices were lower.

The barque Mary Nicholson, Captain Francis, is in port refitting, having encountered a cylone on her passage from Sydney to San Francisco. In seeking Auckland she had nearly gone into Manukau, a mistake to which too many strangers are liable, in consequence of the word Auckland reading on the chart from the west to the east coast, whereas, Auckland should be perspicuously set forth in its true position on the east coast.

VOYAGEUR.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before the full Court.

M'NAB AND OTHERS V. WALTHAM AND OTHERS.

This case, the argument of which commenced on Wednesday, was an application by rule *nisi*, for an account of all goods shipped on board the Susannah Christina (a Dutch vessel under an English charter), with a view to the contribution from all the owners of such goods, of a (rateable) share towards the payment of a certain amount due on a bottomry bond, for which there had been a levy under the authority of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and a partial sale of cargo.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst appeared in support of the rule, and Messrs. Broadhurst, Stephen, and Milford, showed cause. The latter gentleman, however, appeared only for the Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, to submit to any order as to account or distribution which their Honors might affirm, and merely to contend that the latter, having simply done his duty in this matter, was entitled to full costs.

The ship and cargo had been hypothecated at the Mauritius in the ordinary way, to secure advances which had been made there to pay for certain indispensable repairs. The Oriental Bank, as the agent of the bondholder, a Mr. Ingelow, instituted proceedings in the court of Vice-Admiralty, and obtained a decree under which a portion of the cargo was sold, the sale of the vessel herself having failed to realise sufficient to satisfy the claim upon the bond—between £5000 and £6000. The goods sold were those which belonged to the present complainants. Those which belonged to the present respondents remaining unsold, they applied to the Court of Vice-Admiralty on an order of restitution, *i. e.* for the release of these goods from the custody of the officers of the Court, and their delivery to the owners. The execution having been satisfied, a decree to this effect was obtained, and the Judge of the Court in question, when applied to for a decree to compel a contribution towards the payment of the before-mentioned claim, from all the parties having goods on board this vessel, holds that he had no jurisdiction to make such an order. The delivery of the goods under this decree was, however, stayed by injunction, and the Court was now appealed to, in its equitable jurisdiction, to compel a payment by the respondents, of a contribution, according to the value of the goods which they had on board, towards the amount due under the bottomry bond, and the expenses incurred thereon. The complainants insisted that there was a concurrent liability *in rem*, or in other words, a liability upon which the goods could be looked to, and that they by their present position, had acquired a corresponding remedy against the remainder of the cargo owners.

The principal question in this case was whether or not this raising of money upon the security of the ship and cargo, for the purpose of providing funds for such repairs as were necessary in order to enable her to prosecute her voyage was a transaction which came within the principle of what was termed "a general average"—as in the case of throwing cargo overboard in a storm—where the owners of all the goods on board must, as well as the shipowner, contribute rateably towards making up the necessary amount. There was, however, collateral questions as to jurisdiction, and as to whether there had not been a fraud—not fraud in the ordinary sense of the term involving moral culpability; but fraud according to the rules of equity, in the selection of the goods which were sold under execution.

As to the last of these points the ground relied upon was, that the officer of the Court had acted under the instructions of a proctor who was concerned for those respondents, and had been thus induced not to sell their goods, giving them by this means a preference over the other cargo-owners. It appeared, however, that the proctor alluded to, had acted in that instance, as the proctor for the then complainant—the agent of the bond-holders—and it was argued that under these circumstances his pointing out of such goods as were to be sold was the natural and ordinary course of proceeding according to the practice of the Court below. There was not however, in point of fact, any real imputation upon the officer of the Court on either hand.

As to the other branches of the case, the argument was very long and elaborate. It was contended on the one hand, that the repairs for which the money due upon this bond was borrowed, being absolutely necessary to enable the ship to prosecute her voyage, and to deliver her cargo safely; the borrowing was as essentially for the benefit of the cargo owners, as for that of the shipowners. For the purpose of contracting this loan under then existing circumstances, the captain was the agent of the cargo-owners, as well as of the shipowners, and it was only

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indeed upon this principle, that he had a legal right in such cases to hypothecate the cargo at all. Consequently this was a case for applying the principle of general average, and all the cargo owners, as well as the owner of the vessel, were bound to contribute in the payment of the debt thus incurred for the common good, each according to the extent of his own interest. The goods that *had* been sold, therefore, had been sold to meet a claim for which all the cargo owners were alike responsible, and those whose goods had *not* been sold, were as such, bound to contribute their due share, as they would have been bound to contribute their share of such losses as might have occurred from the casting overboard of goods during a storm. In reply to this, it was argued that the repairs to the vessel were not for the benefit of the cargo owners but for tha of the shipowner; their effect being to enable the latter to obtain freight. The remedy of those whose goods had been sold to meet this debt of the shipowner's was, therefore, a remedy against the shipowner himself, as for money paid to his use. But if the other cargo owners were to pay a share of the loss thus incurred, they could not recover in this way from the owner of the ship; as it was only the contributions which were made under this pressure of the decree in favour of the bondholder, that could be regarded and sued for as money paid to such shipowner's use.

But it was contended for the respondents, that even assuming it to be a case wherein a contribution *could* be enforced, it was one in which the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction. Such jurisdiction belonged to the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and having been before the latter tribunal, the complainants were stopped from raising the question now, there being no power of revision or appeal vested in the Supreme Court. The reply to the argument, was, that the court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, had an inherent power to direct such contributions quite irrespective of the powers possessed by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and cases were quoted to show the existence and exercise of this power. Another argument, urged by the respondents' counsel, by way of making out estoppel, was that the freight had not been gathered in before the seizure and sale, under the decree of the Court below. This ought, it was contended, to have been done before the cargo was at all looked to; for the cargo was only liable in what might be termed a tertiary degree. That is to say, it was not until the value of the ship had been realised, until the freight had been got in, and until both these amounts had been applied towards the payment of the sum due upon the bond, that the cargo could be looked to for the purpose of making good such deficiency as might then remain. It was admitted that the freight had not, in point of fact been got in, but it was pointed out that this was, under the circumstances of the case, impossible, as there had been no delivery of the goods. And although as against the consignees *freight* might have been earned upon the arrival of the ship at the port of delivery, and without *actual* delivery of the goods themselves, this claim would only be a good one upon the application of the consignees for delivery, while as against the distant shippers, the Court below had clearly no power of proceeding. The amount of the freight, therefore, was simply an item to be taken into account when they came to consider the rateable amount of contribution to be paid by the cargo-owners.

One point which was greatly debated on both sides was a point going to the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court itself. By a statute of George I., passed for the purpose of strengthening and sustaining the trading monopoly of the East India Company then existing in its full force, it was enacted, that when British subjects were found trading within the limits of Company's charter with "defensible vessels" under colour of foreign commissions, no advances on bottomry should be recoverable. This being a Dutch ship, and the Mauritius being avowedly within the trading limits of the East India Company's charter, the bond, it was contended, was void *ab initio*. As the Court and Vice-Admiralty had not, under these circumstances, any legal jurisdiction in reference to this bond, and as the decree and sale were not, therefore, sustainable, no contribution could be enacted in reference to them. It was suggested after the argument upon these points had pretty well terminated, that this Act of George I. had been repealed, with the other statutes then existing of a similar character in reference to the East India Company, on the abolition of their trading charter. This, however, was not quite clear, and the mention of the Act in recent works of commercial law went to show that, by some oversight, it had been left unrepealed to the present day, unless repealed by direct statutory implication. It was contended, however, that it had been so repealed by the change which had been made under Parliamentary authority in the position of the East India Company, and by the repeal of the laws imposing commercial disabilities upon foreign ships. It was urged, too, both in reference to this objection and to the point as to freight, that both of them ought to have been taken before the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The above were the leading points in this case, but there were many collateral points and arguments arising out of them.

The Court reserved judgment.

Several ex parte motions were heard and disposed of. Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

This Court opened on Monday, before the Chairman, assisted by the following magistrates:—Major Crummer, and Charles M'Carthy King, Esq.

James Johnstone was indicted for stealing 15s. and a piece of ribbon, from the dwelling-house of Patrick M'Manus, at Darlington, near Singleton, on 6th March.—Guilty. Two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

Philip Garrigan was indicted for stealing one piece of bacon, and a pocket handkerchief, from the dwelling-house of Richard Gregory, at Newcastle, on 7th February last. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Burns was indicted for stealing a saddle, the property of James Lawler, at Merriwa, on 18th February last. A second count charged him with having stolen property in his possession.—Guilty. Remanded for sentence.

John Barrett was indicted for assaulting and illtreating Patrick Leahy, with intent to commit an unnatural crime at Wollombi, on 19th March.—Not guilty.

James Yates was indicted for stealing one sovereign and some silver, from the person of Thomas Heckham, at Dungog, on 7th February.—Not guilty.

Catherine Fairbrother was indicted for stealing one piece of holland, and a piece of printed calico value 35s., the property of John Hannigan, at the Wollombi, on 24th February. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

Robert O'Brien was indicted for stealing a hive of bees, valued at £5, the property of James Collins, at East Maitland, on 25th January. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Tuesday.

George Moy was indicted for stealing a pig, the property of Messrs. Drew and Gorrick, on 23rd March, at West Maitland. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

George Weir was indicted for stealing some cases of wine, the property of Arthur Blaxland, from a dray in charge of James Callaghan, at Black Creek, on 8th of March. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

John Floyd was indicted for stealing £30 and goods from the dwelling house of William David Burke, at Black Creek, on the 14th February. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

Maria Bishop was indicted for stealing three coats, the property, and from the store of John Noble, East Maitland, on the 9th February. The prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

David Gillespie was indicted for uttering a base coin, pretended to be a sovereign, he knowing the same to be spurious, to Edward Clarke, at Nundle, on the 14th February. Verdict, not guilty.

Honora Gleeson was indicted for stealing goods from the dwelling-house of Mary Ann Turner, at West Maitland, on 10th February. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

Michael Dunn was indicted for stealing clothes, the property of William Copeland Leslie, from a garden at Singleton, on 3rd April. The jury, without retiring from the box, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Patrick Hogan, a second meeting was held, at which debts amounting to £84 3s. 11½d. were proved, and insolvent amended his schedule.

In the estate of Thomas Argent, a certificate meeting: adjourned until Thursday next.

In the estate of Augustus Hayward, a single meeting was held, at which debts amounting to £53 13s. 4d. were proved, and insolvent amended his schedule. The meeting allowed insolvent to retain his household furniture, wearing apparel, and tools of trade, and gave directions for the realization of the rest of the assets.

In the estate of Joseph Reynolds, a second meeting. Debts amounting to £345 4s. 3d. were proved, insolvent amended his schedule, and was examined by a creditor.

Meetings to-day.

In the estate of Augustus Leopoldt, a second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Goldsmith and Row, an adjourned special meeting, for examination, at half past 1 p.m.

Meeting to-morrow.

In the estate of Rich, Langley, and Butchart, a special meeting, for the proof of debts, at 10 o'clock.

CITY COMMISSIONERS COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Commissioners.

Michael Manning and James Lumsdane, draymen, were charged by Inspector Stubbs with plying for hire without having first obtained the requisite license. Fined each 10s., and 5s. costs.

Court adjourned until Wednesday next.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Allen, Mr. Hill, Mr. M'Lerie, and Mr. Ronald.

Fifteen persons (the majority being females) were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

The general business paper presented a list of fifteen charges. Six were dismissed, among which was that against Matthew Bitton, alias Kelly, who had been in custody on a charge of bigamy, since the 2nd ult., and was remanded from time to time, awaiting evidence from Hobart Town. Mr. M'Lerie said that the Government of Van Diemen's Land having declined incurring the expense of forwarding the necessary evidence, the charge consequently fell to the ground. One case was remanded. Joseph Sheppard, apprehended by Inspector Weale, for having on the 2nd instant, violently assaulted one James Pollitt, inflicting injuries from which he was not only unable to attend to-day, but a surgical certificate was handed in, to the effect that he was not even out of danger. Bail was of course under the circumstances refused.

John Clarke, charged with having threatened to take the life of Margaret Hodgins,—and John M'Donough, for a like offence towards his wife, were each ordered to give sureties to keep the peace or to be imprisoned for fourteen days. Henry Fenton, brought up by his wife under similar circumstances, and it appearing that he had been continually inebriated for some time past, from the effects of which he was still suffering, was ordered to give sureties or to be imprisoned for twenty-four days.

Mary Sherrard, and Catherine M'Garry, convicted of making use of obscene language in public, were sentenced the first to pay 20s. and the other 40s. non-payment in either case to be visited with imprisonment for fourteen days,

William Johnson, for disorderly conduct, was sentenced to pay 40s. or be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Percy Griffiths, charged with assaulting constable Ryland, was found guilty of drunkenness, and sentenced accordingly.

William Blake, a waiter in the employ of Mr. Toogood, of the Rainbow Tavern, was charged by his master with disobedience of orders, in being absent from the premises without leave, and abusive language. Mr. Toogood deposed that he came down stairs about 7 o'clock this morning, found that the defendant was nowhere on the premises, and that a panel of the bar door had been broken out; soon afterwards defendant came in, and was obscenely abusive; he had ordered him not to leave the premises, and had no doubt whatever that the door was broken by the defendant. Ordered to give sureties to be of good behaviour for three months, or in default thereof to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

The summons list consisted of eighteen cases. Michael Gannon was found guilty of assaulting Henry Smith, and sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. William Young, for assaulting James Orchard, was sentenced to pay 20s. and costs. Henry Gill, a baker, was found guilty of neglecting to send with his cart the means of weighing the bread, if requested by the customers to do so, and was sentenced to pay 20s. with 5s. costs, or to be imprisoned for three days. Jones v. Booth, on charge of perjury, was partly heard—and a proceeding against Napoleon Dillon for neglecting to comply with an order of the magistrates for the maintenance of his wife, was postponed. The remainder of the cases were struck out for want of parties.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Joseph Turner, and David Micklejohn, were ordered each to pay a fine of 20s., or in default to be imprisoned for 24 hours, for drunkenness.

Henry Bishop, who was yesterday committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions for larceny, was brought before the Bench again this morning, upon the charge of stealing a tomahawk, the property of Mr. Cluet. Sergeant Thompson deposed that when he took prisoner into custody last Tuesday, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from the house of Mr. Marsh, North shore, he found in his possession a tomahawk, which he suspected was stolen property. On making enquiry, he found it belonged to Mr. Cluet, North-shore. Mr. Cluet identified the property, and deposed that it had been stolen from his premises. Prisoner in his defence said he bought the tomahawk for 2s. 6d., from a man on the Lane Cove-road. Committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

George Payton, stonemason, of Kent-street, appeared upon summons to answer the information of Brien O'Brien, charging him with nonpayment of wages, earned in the capacity of day labourer. Complainant deposed that he entered into an engagement with defendant, for £1 per week with rations; he served him for nine days, when he was discharged, and in payment defendant tendered him £1. This he refused, there being 30s. due. Defendant stated that three of the days were very rainy, and defendant had done no work, and but very little since he had been in his employ. His worship made order for complainant to the full amount; defendant to pay costs of court, 5s. 6d.

Thomas Brickley appeared upon summons, to answer the information of Joseph Wright, charging him with having assaulted and beat him on Monday evening last. Complainant and his wife rented a room, and lived in defendant's house. According to complainant's statement, on the night in question he and his wife were in bed, and he was remonstrating against the delivery of a curtain lecture, when defendant burst into his room and demanded peace, at the same time striking a violent blow, which took effect upon and discoloured his (complainant's) eye. He did not know whether there was a light in the room or not at the time, for he had been drinking "a little," but he was sure defendant was the assailant because he bundled him down stairs. On the contrary, defendant stated he opened the door a little and quietly remonstrated with complainant, when he seized him by the neck, dragged him into the room, and commenced a violent attack upon his proboscis; a struggle ensued, and subsequently, after a severe tussle, he (defendant) succeeded in extricating himself from complainant's embraces; his nose bled very much, and he made his way down stairs, leaning on the bannisters. His worship dismissed the case.

Ann Partell, residing in Cumberland-street, adjoining the Police-station, appeared upon summons to answer the information of Inspector Wearin, charging her with a breach of the Vagrant Act on the 6th instant. She admitted that she called her own son a ——— bastard, but it was in her own house; she was aggravated because her husband, who had been a teetotaller for 14 years, had taken to drink. His Worship told her she was not justified in using obscene language in her own house if it could be heard in the street. Fined 20s., with 5s. 6d. costs.

There were five cases against publicans for neglecting to keep a light in the lamps over their respective doors between the hours of sunset and sunrise: two against John Keenan, of the Australian Hotel, (2nd and 5th instant), and one each against William Newlands, Rose of Australia; Robert Pearson, White Swan, and Abraham Levy, American Hotel, for default on the 2nd instant. The blame was all thrown upon the shoulders of the Gas Company. In each case the fine of £1, with 5s. costs, was imposed. Mr. Weale, inspector of the E division, stated that the public-house lamps were not the only lamps in which there were no lights; on the 5th instant George-street, from the Prince of Wales public-house to the Fortune of War was left in a state of darkness, notwithstanding the dangerous state of the roads in consequence of the heavy rains.

William Grindon, cook and steward aboard the American ship Ork, was charged with having violently assaulted the chief officer of that vessel, on the 9th instant. The case was remanded from yesterday. Mr. Brenan appeared for the defendant. From the evidence of the second officer, who was called as witness, it appeared the disturbance commenced with a quarrel between himself and prisoner. They had a dispute about the domestic arrangements. Witness said he touched prisoner's hat, and asked him if he had any meat for supper, when he heard him grind his teeth, and he rose and seized him by the collar: a struggle ensued, subsequently a challenge was given by the second officer, which was accepted by "cookey," and they squared off accordingly. The complainant who had countenanced the proceedings for some time, now interfered, and ordered prisoner to be bound with a rope. The second officer said there was no necessity for tying him—he could go without a muzzle; he was not dangerous, for he was man enough for him. They squared off again, and complainant interfered. A struggle then ensued between him and prisoner, during which he struck him with a belaying pin and threatened to shoot him with a pistol, which witness guessed was a revolver. Complainant said the pistol was not loaded, but if it had been he would have shot prisoner quicker than lightning. The complainant deposed that prisoner struck him before he defended himself with the belaying pin, the witness was doubtful in reference to the matter, and prisoner denied it in toto, and he further complained that instead of being gently touched on the hat in the first instance, he was "bonnetted"—the second officer striking his hat over his eyes. His Worship dismissed the case on account of the conflicting nature of the evidence.

In the case of the men of colour belonging to the Panama, against Captain Towns, for wages; a settlement out of court was made this morning, the men having been deprived of their wages for the period of four weeks all but one day.

Robert Towns, was charged upon information by Charles Scholt, with non payment of £20, being the amount of five months wages, earned by him as a seaman on board the Royal Saxon. The case was postponed from the 29th March on the application of Mr. Nichols counsel for defendant. This case as stated by complainant was as follows:—He signed the articles of the Royal Saxon in London; arrived in this port in January; previous to the departure of that vessel, after five months servitude he was sent ashore by the then master Mr. Jackson, and told to go to defendant, the owner, and get his wages. Payment was however refused. A new master, — Smith, was appointed to the vessel, who gave complainant into custody for absenting himself from his ship; but he not appearing to prosecute, complainant was discharged from custody. The ship went to sea, and he (complainant) had not received up to the present time either his wages or discharge. There was no appearance on behalf of defendant, and his Worship made order for complainant to the full amount, £20; costs of Court 5s. 2d., and professional costs 5 guineas, to be paid by defendant; in default, the usual alternative.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dog Carts, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Building Materials, Furniture, Jewellery, Ironmongery.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, Pitt-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Woollens and Sheetings; at 11 o'clock, Furs, Waterproof Clothing, Seasonable Drapery, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Circular Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Bango Slates; at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Canvas, Woolpacks, Waterproof Clothing.

MR. R. MURIEL.—On the Premises, No. 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, at 11 o'clock, Hosiery, Millinery, Clothing, Woollens, Silks and Satins, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Silk and Satin Dresses, Crape Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Herrings, Sauces, Stout, Confectionery, Paperhangings, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On the Premises of Mr. W. Dean, 282, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.; at Garrett's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Timber.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—On the Premises, 152, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Cedar, Colonial-made Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Allotment in Elizabeth-street North; Farm at Bungonia; Building Allotments and House, at Miller's Point; Allotment at Strawberry Hills; Farm on Wolli Creek, Cook's River; Family Residence at the corner of Burton and Riley streets; Cottage and Land on the Botany Road.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his New Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Assorted Drapery, Millinery, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—On the Premises, 477, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Carpets, &c.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, China Ornaments, Rope, Ironmongery, &c.

MR. H. PHILLIPS.—On the Premises, Ariel Clothing Warehouse, Brickfield-hill, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cooking Apparatus, Kitchen Utensils, Shower-bath, Gas-fittings, &c.

March a Rainy Month.—Although we have just had two whole days of sunshine—a somewhat rare circumstance of late—yet it would seem that the bad weather has not altogether passed away. For several days it has been blowing constantly from the southward, at times with considerable violence, and on Wednesday morning heavy clouds came up from the same quarter, and in the course of the day we had several slight showers. The same kind of weather prevailed yesterday, and in the evening there was prospect of a continuance of wet. It is rather curious to observe that the month of March and beginning of April have usually been noted for heavy falls of rain. On looking over an old book-almanack, published in 1828, we were rather struck on finding among the records of "memorable events" (which are given pretty fully) that, with one or two exceptions, all the great floods on the Hawkesbury, as chronicled in this work, took place in the month of March or beginning of April; and what is still more remarkable, a flood occurred on the Hawkesbury in the same month for three years successively, as will be seen from the following extract:—"1799: A heavy flood at the Hawkesbury, which began on the 3rd, and ended on the 19th of March, 1800: A severe calamity by flood at the Hawkesbury, in the middle of March, 1801: A flood at the Hawkesbury, in which John Stogdell was drowned, March 2nd." For the next four or five years, no mention is made of a similar occurrence; but in 1806, the chronicler proceeds to state that "a memorable flood took place at the Hawkesbury. It commenced on the 20th of March, and began to abate on the 23rd. The devastation caused was excessive. Wheat, for some time after, sold at 70s. and 80s. per bushel, and bread at 4s. 6d. and 5s. per 2 lib. loaf. Hardly any vegetables were to be had, and the colony was reduced to a state of extreme want—almost to a famine.

The Late Extensive Forgeries.—A meeting of the Australian Licensed Victuallers' Society, took place yesterday afternoon at Mr. Toogood's, the Rainbow Tavern, corner of King and Pitt streets, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of rewarding the police (in particular Detective Harrison) for the untiring efforts they used in apprehending the clever forger, James S. Thompson, who, it may be recollected, was tried and convicted at the last Criminal Sessions, and received a sentence of ten years' hard labour on the roads. Mr. J. Smith was unanimously voted to the chair, and having stated the object of the meeting urged that it was their duty, as a body who were far more liable to suffer from forgeries than any other, to offer some suitable reward to Serjeant Harrison and others engaged in pursuit and capture of the forger, for the great and valuable service they had rendered to the public in general. There was a very small attendance, and at the conclusion of the meeting the sum of £19 6s. was collected. The Committee of the Society meet to day, when the resolution passed will be laid before them for their consideration.

Child Murder — A female, named Margaret Philips, is in custody of the police at Wagga Wagga, charged with having occasioned the death of her infant by neglect.

Murder.—An aboriginal, who passes by the soubriquet of "William Cuppy," is accused of committing a murder in the Murrurundi District. The magistrates have issued a warrant for his apprehension.

Abercrombie-street.—This thoroughfare, which has been usually considered one of the principal outlets from Parramatta-street to the localities of Chippendale and Newtown, has lately been completely locked up in consequence of the dilapidated state of the bridge. About three months ago, a fence was erected across the road, at the instance of the authorities, with a view of cutting off all traffic until the necessary repairs could be effected. In the mean time, however, a portion of the fence was pulled down by passengers, and a partial footway was thus preserved up to the period of the late rains, when the rush of water washed everything like a dry passage away. The street is now entirely cut off, and we regret to state that the authorities have not made any attempt to rebuild the bridge or repair the damage sustained, either before or after the late rains. Owing to this obstruction, the inhabitants of Chippendale and the surrounding districts who have occasion to visit Parramatta-street, are obliged to travel something like a quarter of a mile out of their usual course.

Sports at Barwan Park.—On Easter Tuesday, a match came off betwixt a number of the crack sportsmen of the city and suburbs, for three guineas a side. The firing was at seven birds a piece. Mr. Sykes killed five out of his seven; Mr. M'Cauley killed five; Mr. Galvan killed five. The other sportsmen shot as follows: Mr. Woods, four out of seven; Mr. May, four out of seven; and Mr. Moon, four out of seven. Thus, as Messrs. Sykes, M'Cawley, and Galvan shot an equal number of birds, they tested again their capabilities with their guns; the following was the result. Four birds a piece: Mr. Sykes, 1; Mr. M'Cawley, 1; Mr. Galvan, 2; thus Mr. Galvan was the winner. The pigeon match between Messrs. May and Wood, versus Messrs. Galvan and Moon, will come off next Monday morning.

Buttons.—On Wednesday evening, a lad about fourteen years of age entered the shop of Mr. Jones, tailor and draper, Market-street, and offered a box of buttons for sale. He asked fourpence for a sample of but one which were worth 3s. 6d. Mr. Jones was about to give the boy in custody, when he ran off and escaped.

Fire.—On Wednesday evening the house of Mr. James Lecosse, situate in Lower George-street, accidentally took fire through a foul chimney. Mr. Bown, of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company's offices, chanced to pass by, and having obtained the assistance of the police on duty, he rushed in and succeeded in extinguishing the fire without any material damage being sustained.

Robbery.—Mr. Cotton, a resident at No. 9, Garsed's-buildings, Newtown, was robbed on Saturday of a basket containing carpenter's tools, &c.

Fatal Boat Accident.—On Wednesday afternoon, as a young man named Gale was crossing the harbour from Sydney to Balmain, in a boat heavily laden with sacks of flour, the boat was suddenly swamped, and the poor young fellow instantly disappeared, to be seen no more alive. Several boats were yesterday employed in dragging for the body, but we believe without success. He was only about twenty-three years of age, and has left a young widow and child to mourn his untimely end.

Robbing a Chapel.—On Wednesday night or yesterday morning, the vestry of the Baptist Chapel at the rear of Lyons-terrace was feloniously entered, and from a chest therein was stolen a box, inscribed "For the Sabbath School," containing money to the amount of about thirty shillings.

Brutal Assault.—A distressing case of assault was brought before the Central Police Bench on Wednesday. James Lennon, of Rushcutters' Bay, milkman, was brought forward by a sergeant of police, who deposed that he on the previous day apprehended him by warrant for having on Saturday last violently assaulted his daughter, a girl of about 14 years of age. Dr. Rutter deposed that, at the request of Mr. M'Lerie, he on Tuesday proceeded to defendant's residence, and saw both him and the girl; on examining the girl, he found a severe contusion on the scalp, several contusions over the left eye, the ball of which was injured, and the sight for ever destroyed; he found contusions over her left breast, as well as on her shoulders and arms. Lennon said he had chastised her with a green hide; this occurred on Saturday, but no medical man had been called to attend her; she was lying in bed, quite unable to leave it, and he (Dr. Rutter) recommended that she should be removed to the Infirmary. Mr. Allen gave orders for the girl's removal to the Infirmary, and the prisoner's remand for a week, refusing bail.

Alleged Robbery.—A Mr. Rafferty, on a visit to Sydney from Wollongong, has reported to the police that some time on Wednesday night he was robbed of a £50 note while sleeping at a public-house where he was residing. There is reason, however, for believing that Mr. Rafferty, who had been imbibing rather heavily, had by mistake paid it away, instead of having been robbed of it, inasmuch as the portemonnaie in which he had the note was safely in his trouser's pocket, as well as some other money.

Right of Way.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Joseph Lee, butcher, of this town, appeared to answer the information of Mr. Thomas Mocket for obstructing the road leading from Bathurst to Campbell's River, by erecting a fence across it. It appears that Mr. Lee, the defendant in the case, purchased a parcel of land at a recent Government land sale, stretching across the said road, and so situate with regard to adjoining fences, that when enclosed the road was completely obstructed, thus causing serious inconvenience to both townspeople and the residents of Campbell's River. Mr. William Lee, senior, J.P., deposed that the thoroughfare in question had been used as a public road upwards of 20 years, and that 37 years ago the Government had a station at the White Rock, between which and Bathurst intercourse was carried on by the road in question, Mr. John Bayliss proved that he had used the same track as a public road during the past 24 years, but that in consequence of the stoppage by the defendant he had no means of coming to Bathurst except by trespassing on private property. Mr. Nicholas Read had known the road as a public thoroughfare upwards of 20 years and had purchased property in the neighbourhood, which was depreciated in value in consequence. Mr. John Flanagan was also a purchaser of property under similar circumstances; he had known the route as a public road 15 years or upwards. It was admitted on behalf of the defendant that he had purchased the land, but objected that he had no right to fence it in and thus block up the road. After a brief consideration of the pros and cons of the case, their Worships, the Police Magistrates, Messrs. Samuel and Oaks, committed him for trial at the Quarter Sessions, but admitted him to bail on his own recognizances.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

The Weather.—The season during the past fortnight to three weeks has been exceedingly propitious. There has been sufficient rain to keep the plough at work, except, perhaps, upon new land, and the ground is at present in excellent condition for receiving the seed. Our agriculturists about Bathurst are accordingly availing themselves of the opportunity, and we may expect in a short period to see a considerable width under cropping.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

The especial attention of drapers, clothiers, hatters, and others is directed to the sale of ready made clothing, waterproof ditto, shawls, hats, bonnets, caps, &c., by Messrs Bowden and Threlkeld, this day, at the City Mart, 211, George street.—Adv.

We are requested to direct particular attention to the continued sale (third day), Cohen and Harbottle's extensive lot of drapery, to commence this day with an extensive assortment of woollen shirts, merino hosiery, slops, shirts, and other goods, and to be continued until the whole is disposed of. Sale to commence at half-past 10 o'clock.—Adv.

PARRAMATTA.

Railway Accident.—A painful accident occurred on Wednesday last to one of the men in charge of the trucks working on the line between Duck River and Haslam's Creek. The sufferer's name is William Hartley, a single man, who at the time was fastening the horse to the truck, and the animal giving a sudden pull, threw the man down, and the wheels of two trucks went over both legs, but, strange to say, only one was severely shattered, and that so bad that he was obliged to have several ounces of bone extracted The poor fellow was carefully brought to our District Hospital, and attended to immediately by Drs. Parsons and Gamack, who dressed the wounds, but were not able to set the leg for the present.

Advantageous Postal Arrangement.—We are happy to be able to state that Mr. G. Oakes, M.C., has waited on the Postmaster-General, and represented the inconvenience the inhabitants of this town were suffering from the present system of transmitting letters to the metropolis; namely, that our letters can only be forwarded once a day, whereas they may, with the present arrangements of the steamers, be sent by the 11 o'clock boat, and arrive in Sydney in time for the 2 o'clock delivery, and in time also for a return the same evening by the usual mail; the Postmaster-General kindly promised Mr. Oakes that the proposed arrangement should be carried out forthwith.

Ecclesiastical.—The parishioners of the district of Prospect and Seven Hills have been for some time past without a resident minister, the incumbent having gone to reside at Liverpool. We believe the Venerable the Archdeacon has not sanctioned such an arrangement; hence the evil of being without a bishop. One thing we feel assured of, namely, that if the district was as full of false teachers as it is of native dogs, Mr. Woodd's flock would soon suffer very severely. We have been informed that one of the Mormon teachers has gone to Seven Hills.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I was rather surprised on reading your journal of the 27th instant, to find that we had one individual among us who would advocate a macadamised road in preference to railroad, in the present state of things in the country.

The writer of the article Railways, in the *Sydney University Magazine* is quite in error if he thinks the traffic is diminishing. I am fully aware of its increase since the discovery of the gold in the South country—a proof of which can be had in any mercantile house in Sydney. Every person having travelled the South road will be of opinion that we have had quite enough of macadamised roads; it is that muddy system that has brought carriage to its present high price.

It is an unprecedented fact that wheat is worth £1 per bushel in Goulburn, but equally true that any quantity of wheat could have been purchased in that locality, taking in Yass and Queanbeyan, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, within the last four years, which circumstance has induced many of the small settlers to carry goods on the roads at intervals between seed-time and harvest. There is no doubt of this being the best wheat country both as to soil and climate. When Mr. Thomas Barker was examined before the Council, he gave as his opinion that the south of Mittagong was the best wheat country, and that he had never passed wheat equal to it through his mills.

I also recollect Dr. Wilson's statement in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of his having grown upwards of 80 bushels of wheat per acre, but his land being 180 miles from Sydney, far beyond the reach of market, on a macadamised road. I contend the railway would be the salvation of this side of the country, and certainly no time should be lost in carrying it out. I conceive there are no natural impediments to its formation. If the Murray River is made navigable, or the Port Phillip Railroad brought up near its source, we need not expect to sell one acre of land, as a matter of course our sons and emigrants will settle themselves where water or railway carriage can be obtained. No doubt your correspondent will think me interested; indeed, I feel that we are all interested, because, when the locality alluded to is occupied, their port will be Port Phillip, not Port Jackson. When the railroad is once established, the drayman will remain at home to cultivate and improve his land, and produce crops that Cumberland cannot. If the amount of labour now employed with teams on the road was appropriated to the improvement of the country, it would soon form a conspicuous item, and industry would be rewarded, when we had means of conveying our produce to market by a safe, cheap, and expeditious conveyance.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY BADGERY.

Vine Lodge, 31st March, 1855.

The Faithful Friend.—A gentleman belonging to the Himalaya was a spectator of the catastrophe to our light cavalry, and observed one horse stand fully an hour by the side of his dead rider, while others were wildly galloping about, not knowing which way to turn their riderless course.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

We direct the especial attention of our commercial readers to an article in our second page, extracted from the *Morning Chronicle* of January 1st, entitled "*Commercial and Financial Retrospect for* 1854." It is an admirable essay upon the money, share stock, banking and railway interests of the country, and is highly instructive. There is appended, also, a chronological arrangement of the various important events of each month of 1854 connected with commerce and industry, which will be found of more than ordinary interest.

The abstract of the revenue of the colony of New South Wales, in the quarters ended 31st March, 1854 and 1855, respectively, showing the increase or decrease under each head thereof, is on the eve of official publication. The following is a memorandum of the various items. As compared with the corresponding quarter, the statement presents an unfavourable aspect. The former quarter, in its total receipts, showed an increase on the first quarter of 1853, amounting to £126,308 18s. 11d.; but the quarter just ended shows a decrease from the coresponding quarter of 1854, of no less a sum than £62,592 13s. 4d.

For the first two quarters of 1854 and 1855 the Customs duties were as follow:—

	1854. £ s. d.	1855. £ s. d.
Spirits imported—1854, 1st quarter, 255,510 gallons; 1855, ditto 154,293 ditto	64,174 6 5	60,423 8 10
Tobacco imported	15,736 5 4	10,400 9 1
Ale and beer	2,748 7 6	1,817 0 6
Wine	11,185 8 10	5,706 4 4
Sugar and molasses	11,941 16 2	9,249 3 0
Tea	3,728 12 7	5,841 18 2
Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa	981 1 3	248 7 4
Currants, raisins, and other dried fruits	1,307 18 7	670 3 9
All other articles	—	1 0 0
	£111,803 16 8	94,357 15 0

Thus, a decrease is shown in every item save tea, and somr trifling sundries: the net decrease being £17,446 1s. 8d.

The other heads of General Revenue are as follow:—

	1854.	1854.
Duty on spirits distilled in the colony—1854, 1st quarter, 41,184 gallons; 1855, ditto, 42,914 ditto	7,556 8 0	12,167 9 4
Gold licenses, royalty, &c	5,732 15 4	6,452 1 6
For the conveyance of gold, specie, and bank notes by escort	752 12 6	715 4 8
Land sales	23,203 16 0	9,526 10 0
Rents, exclusive of land	1,957 6 10	2,222 12 11
Licenses—To auctioneers	517 15 4	596 18 7
To retail fermented and spirituous liquors	333 10 4	158 4 8
Night licenses to publicans, and for billiard tables	120 0 0	90 0 0
All other licenses	178 7 6	248 10 0
Postage	5,807 6 4	5,860 10 8
Fines and forfeitures—Sheriff	150 13 0	223 6 6
Of the several Courts of Petty Sessions	1,082 11 0	1,114 18 1
For the unauthorised occupation of Crown lands	155 5 0	251 2 0
Crown's share of seizures by the department of Customs and inspectors of distilleries	39 13 3	......
Sale of confiscated and unclaimed property	247 1 2	737 12 3
Fees of office—Of civil offices	1,210 17 10	1,309 12 11
Of the several offices of the Supreme Court	498 5 10	1,226 3 10
Of the Courts of Requests	134 1 0	222 1 0
Of the several Courts of Petty Sessions	619 1 11	732 7 3
Of the Shipping Master's Office	843 5 9	974 7 3
Of Steam Navigation Board	16 0 0	35 2 6
Sale of Government property	1,494 2 5	1,704 6 11
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	1,492 2 2	2,714 9 8
Miscellaneous receipts	1,764 11 9	332 9 10
Pilotage	1,128 0 0	1,071 17 0
Assessment on stock	2 6 10	4 5 7
	108,837 13 9	145,069 19 11
Special Receipts.		
Police Reward Fund	510 9 6	721 13 5
Police Superannuation Fund	328 12 0	451 9 0
Repayments under the Assisted Immigrants' Act	....	8,950 10 0
Amount received under the Assessment on Sheep Act	....	5,643 18 5
	839 1 6	15,767 1 10

The heads of Territorial Revenue are as follows:—

	1855.	1854.
Land Sales—Proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments	82,027 0 6	42,908 13 4
Amount deposited for the purchase of land under the Land and Immigration Deposit Regulations	10,500 0 0	1,025 0 0
Rents—Licenses and leases to occupy Crown lands	5,283 6 0	1,295 4 3
Quit rents	428 0 9	204 19 6
Redemption of quit rents	284 8 1	119 19 1
Rents of Government buildings, premises, and quarries	18 0 0	10 0 0
Licenses to cut timber and make bricks on Crown lands	538 15 0	375 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts	155 0 6	817 9 6
	99,234 10 10	46,156 5 8
Revenue derived from the Clergy and School Estates—Collected by the agent	2,349 10 7	1,674 15 11

The gross totals of both revenues are, for the first quarter of 1854, £271,260 16s. 8d.; for that of 1855, £208,668 3s. 4d.; showing a decrease on the quarter of £62,592 13s. 4d.

With reference to the large decrease in tke sales of land which are credited to the General and Territorial Revenues, the Auditor-General, in a note, explains that, for the convenience of closing the accounts and returns, a regulation was acted upon last year, that no sales should be held in December—that there were consequently no returns on this account in January, and the revenue in the first quarter of the present year is thus largely reduced.

From the Manila Market Report of Messrs. Schwabe and Co., 24th January ultimo, we find that the subjoined were the chief exports from Manila to the Australasian colonies during the past year:

Sugar	147,358 pls.
Coffee	2,667 pls.
Cigars	31,839 mil.
Rope	9,284 pls.
Hats	87,864

The same circular states that the Manila import markets were rather dull, and transactions only limited.

From the *London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, of January 8th, we learn

The imports of precious metals for the previous week amounted to £700,000, whilst the exports have been much more extensive. The ascertained shipments alone amount to £400,000, but there were large shipments to France, &c., of which no record is kept.

On the notorious grievances of the Admiralty Court, so well understood in the port of Sydney, our contemporary has the following remarks:—

Much has been said, as our readers are aware, of the glaring evils still extant in our Ecclesiastical Courts, and which for ages have shocked our common sense, and defied our better judgment. These are at last to undergo reform. But there has been a mysterious silence in respect to those of the Admiralty Court. Where, we would ask, is the difference in dealing with the respective subjects of these courts? The mode of procedure is the same; the same judge presides, and the same proctors and doctors of common law practise in these exclusive and extraordinary courts of justice, or rather of law. If reform be essential in the one, it is equally so in the other; indeed, the cause now adjudicated at the Courts of Admiralty are more numerous and even more important than those brought before the Ecclesiastical Courts. The eminent judge who now presides, and a few of the doctors and proctors to whom we have referred, alone made these Courts endurable. That the mode of procedure is one of the few relics of a dark and barbarous age few will gainsay. There, and there alone, the value of an English oath is rendered of little consequence, by the witness being called upon to swear *only* to the truth, and not to "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Garbled statements, with every word carefully excluded which does not suit the purposes of the respective proctors, are the usual evidence admissible upon trial. And it is not too much to say that the party whose witnesses—*not* subjected to cross-examination—will swear the hardest, will be very likely to win the case.

We are quite ready to admit that it is essential we should have special courts for maritime cases, but it is still more essential that these courts should be open to the entire bar, and it is even more so that the forms of procedure should correspond as near as practicable with those in our Courts of Common Law. Until some such changes are made, shipowners cannot be expected to place implicit faith in the decisions of our High Court of Admiralty, even though those decisions have at times received no ordinary meed of praise from the highest judges in this or other countries. Besides, the ends of justice are too often frustrated by the enormous expense which a suit in these exclusive Courts entails. Here is another and most necessary measure of reform to which the attention of the General Shipowners' Society, aided by the outports, may most advantageously be directed.

The *Times*, January 8th, gives the following information relative to the progress of English mining adventure, condensed from the *Mining Journal*:—

There has been a good demand this week for dividend shares, and advanced prices have been offered in many cases, without sellers being found. In progressive mines, also, a good business has been transacted, the tone of the market generally being decidedly better. At South Wheal Frances meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of £2170. A dividend of £6 per share was declared, leaving to the credit of next account £382. At Condurrow Mine meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of £786. A dividend of £3 per share was declared, leaving to the credit of next account £15. At the Mining Company of Ireland half-yearly meeting the accounts showed a net profit on the half-year's working of £15,779. A dividend of 14s. per share, free of income-tax, was declared. At East Ding Dong meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of £199. A call of 6s. per share was made. At Merllyn meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of £18. At East Wheal Rose meeting the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of £2810. A call of £3 per share was made. At Orsedd meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of £143. At Pen-y-Gelli meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of £256. At Garreg meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of £112. At Cae-Gynon meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of £190. A call of 1s. per share was made. At Tamar Silver Lead meeting the reply of the directors to the report of the Committee of Investigation was considered unsatisfactory. The directors refusing to resign, a requisition was handed in, signed by the necessary number of shareholders, to wind up the company in the Court of Chancery. At Wheal Gilmar meeting the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of £703, which was divided *pro ratâ*, and collected. At Calstock Consols meeting the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of £91. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made.

In foreign mines the market has exhibited some little activity, and, with the exception of Royal Santiago shares, higher prices have been generally obtained. The Linares company have received advices to the 25th of December, which reports satisfactory progress. The mine is, altogether, looking well. The United Mexican Association have advices to the 27th of November. At Jesus Maria y Jose the mine has been somewhat variable since the last report, the vein having changed and become hard in each of the three principal workings. The produce of the month has amounted to 458 cargas of clean ore. At La Trinidad, since the date of the last report, the prospects in this mine have somewhat improved. A few cargoes of good ore have been got out, and at present they have a deposit on the south side, narrow, but of good ley. The finances in Mexico, as available asset on the 25th of November, were 22,799·64 dollars.

The same journal publishes the following statistics showing the progress of railway traffic in the United Kingdom:—

The traffic returns of railways in the united kingdom, published weekly, amounted in the year 1842, to £4,341,781; in 1843, to £4,842,655; in 1844, to £5,610,983; in 1845, to £6,669,224; in 1846, to £7,689,874; in 1847, to £8,975,671; in 1848, to £10,085,006; in 1849, to £11,065,824; in 1850, to £12,809,985; in 1851, to £14,619,908; in 1852, to £15,140,310; in 1853, to £16,845,531; and in 1854, to £18,541,855. The length of those railways open in 1842 was 1580 miles; in 1843, 1586 miles; in 1844, 1780 miles; in 1845, 2043 miles; in 1846, 2610 miles; in 1847, 3449 miles; in 1848, 4326 miles; in 1849, 5160 miles; in 1850, 6238 miles; in 1851, 6537 miles; in 1852, 6915 miles; in 1853, 6941 miles; and in 1854, 7308. The average receipts per mile amounted in 1842, to £3118; in 1843, to £3083; in 1844, to £3278; in 1845, to £3469; in 1846, to £3205; in 1847, to £2870; in 1848, to £2556; in 1849, to £2302; in 1850, to £2227; in 1851, to £2284; in 1852, to £2238; in 1853, to £2471; and in 1854, to £2604. The receipts per mile were highest in 1845, when 2043 miles were open for traffic, and lowest in 1850, when 6238 miles were open, since which the traffic per mile has gradually increased. During last year the traffic was higher by £48 per mile, on 7308 miles of railway, than it was in the year 1848, on 4326 miles of railway. This shows the development and progressive nature of railway traffic, which would have been much greater if the system had been carried out more judiciously by accommodating districts in want of railway communication and avoiding the construction of competing lines. The railway traffic in 1850 amounted to three times that of 1842; in 1851, to three times that of 1843; and the traffic of 1853 amounted to three times that of 1844, on a mileage four times the length of that of 1844.

It is a remarkable fact that the railway traffic in the second and fourth quarters of each year are of nearly similar amount, not differing in any year since 1842, with one exception, more than £50,000. The receipts in the first and third quarters added together amount to about the same as the receipts of the second and fourth quarters added together. In the second quarter of 1854 the receipts amounted to £4,687,068; and in the fourth quarter to £4,683,208. The average of the first and third quarters of that year amounted to £4,585,792.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Gulligal.—March 23. From Bull Run; trespass and driving 5s. per head. Mottled grey mare, SC near shoulder, about 16 hands high. Bay horse, JA near ribs, 2 over IMD with T under, near shoulder, saddle marked, short tail. Piebald filly, y near shoulder and y near thigh. Bay mare, PT under O near shoulder, 50 near ribs, y near thigh, JK off shoulder. Chesnut colt, My near shoulder, y near thigh. Brown mare, JD near shoulder. Grey entire, faint brand like E under W off shoulder, apparently about 4 years old, 16½ hands high; damages £1. Bay horse foal, J-B off shoulder. If not released in 24 days, they will be sold. A. Johnston.

Gundagai.—March 29. From Darberlara run, by C. Cropper, Esq.: Brindle bullock, B off rump, 7 thigh, damages 2s. 6d. Red sided cow, EE off rump and thigh; damages, 2s. 6d. Yellow bullock, HD conjoined off rump and shoulder; damages, 10s. From Brindle run, by Mr. Burke:—Brown mare, little white on hind feet, star, pulled tail, H under the saddle near side, faint brand on near shoulder not legible, 6 years old. 15 hands high; damages, 10s. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold in 24 days from 6th April. F. Hoskley, 11s. 3d.

Lochinvar.—March 23.—From Big Hill Paddock; damages 3d. each;—Red bullock, branded on near shoulder, like PR over PR, about 3 years old. Spotted bullock, near shoulder PR, 3 years old. Red and white poly cow, branded like PR near shoulder, 5 years old. Red and white heifer, near shoulder like PR, 3 years old. White steer, red neck, near shoulder like PR, 1 year old. Strawberry sided steer, near shoulder like PR, 1 year old. Red cow, white back and belly, off rump like A over IC, 4 years old. Dark strawberry cow, off thigh like H, 8 years old. Red bull calf, unbranded, 6 months old. Red stag, off ear marked, branded off rib, not legible, 2 years old. If not released in 24 days, they will be sold. T. Hickey. 12s. 6d.

Tumut.—March 26. From the run of Mr. J. West, Adelong, damages £3 per head:—Bay horse, saddle marked, snip on nose, JN over N near shoulder, 14½ hands high, aged. Chesnut mare, small star in forehead, W over . near shoulder, P near neck, 15 hands high, broken in. Also, from Mr. Griffith's, Bellabalop; driving money, £1 per head:—Roan horse, star in forehead, saddle-marked, C near shoulder, 16½ hands high, aged, collar-marked. Black horse, star in forehead, off hind foot white, GB off shoulder, W over B near shoulder, 15 hands high, aged. Will be sold on the 19th April, if not released. E. Wilson. 11s.

THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

(*From the Examiner, January 6th,*)

If Austria were any other country than Austria has unmistakeably shown itself to be even during the last twelve months, we should join in the general expectation that we were really at last about to have her active military co-operation. The solemn communication of the representatives of the three powers with the representative of the Czar, the renewed demand for adhesion to the four points, the hesitation, the demand for time, and the concession of 15 days' respite, form certainly as near an approach to the "Now we are going to begin," as any diplomatic or theatrical flourish on record. Still we are incredulous. Still we see the loop-hole to creep back through, and have no belief that Austria will not resort to it. After all, what progress have we made with her? The four points? It is months since not only Austria, but Prussia, approved of them. The guarantees, indeed, stuck in Prussia's throat, but not in that of Austria. Months ago she admitted their necessity, and her sole advance lies in acceding to any formal definition of these guarantees. With the other powers it is understood she now joins in demanding the dismantling of Sebastopol and its fleet. This may be considered a great step for her, but was a step that had become essential if she would preserve her position of ally, and not lose her chance of the profits which eventually must accrue from it. Let us take it for granted that the Czar will refuse to continue negociation on the four points as developed and interpreted. Towards the middle of January the three powers will have to consult and determine as to ulterior movements. If Sebastopol be captured, and a joint campaign on the Pruth proposed, the conduct of it will fall absolutely to Austria, who will be in a position to direct, divert, or retard it *ad libitum*. On the other hand, suppose a lengthened campaign were found necessary for the reduction of the Crimea and the expulsion of the Russians—during such an effort of the Western Powers, what would be Austria's selected share of work? Would she, single-handed, undertake a campaign in the Pruth? Would she brave a Russian invasion of Galicia, or venture herself on an invasion of Bessarabia? We disbelieve it altogether. The utmost amount of her co-operation would be to protect the principalities and the line of the Danube, not allowing invasion even through the Dobrudscha. That we will be bound to say, would be Austria's offer. France may seek to evade such a nullification of her engagement by offering to send two or three divisions to the Pruth, and may thus compel a renewed seeming acquiescence in active operations; but it will end in promises, as it began. The war, in short, must be pushed to decisive victory by England, France, and Turkey alone. Ministers may choose still to depend on Austrian help, but they will find it at last, like their hospital stores, too deeply lodged at the bottom of the hold to be got at or made of any use, until either the ship is sunk or the war is over.

There are Russian agents and partisans in this country, who peruse the newspapers every morning in quest of hints for their employers, and who, by means of the telegraph, can communicate what they may think of any service to Berlin, and thence to Warsaw, before the *Times* is in the hands of the London reader. During the whole of the war the shortest road from Sebastopol to London, and consequently from London to Sebastopol, has been through St. Petersburg.—*Times.*

Dr. Wilson and the Duke of Cambridge.—Dr. Wilson, mentioned by Captain Kingscote, Lord Raglan's aide-de-camp, as having saved the life of the Duke of Cambridge, by drawing his sword and leading a body of men to his rescue, when his Royal Highness was surrounded by enemies at the battle of Inkermann, is a Scotchman. He is the son of a highly respected man in Stranraer, and was formerly in the 7th Hussars, where he was much esteemed by his brother officers in that regiment. He is also an alumnus of the University of Edinburgh.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The election for Ayr took place in the last week of December. Sir J. Ferguson (Conservative) at present serving with the Guards in the Crimea, was elected, receiving 1510 votes, while his opponent, Mr. Oswald (Liberal) received only 1381.

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GUANO—ITS QUANTITY AND VALUE.

(From the Shipping Gazette, January 8.)

MANY persons can remember the mania that prevailed a few years ago for the discovery of Guano Islands, when numbers of vessels left London, Liverpool, and other ports, under sealed orders, to proceed to some fancy island, alleged to be rich in guano deposits, which were to make the fortunes of the shipowners and speculators. We have no desire to revive this silly speculation, which was stimulated by one or two crafty schemers, who lined their pockets at the expense of the merchants whom they gulled with their pretended information. It may not be amiss, however, to keep attention alive to the increasing demand for guano, and to point out the quarters in which there is any prospect of new discoveries being made.

Reports of deposits of guano on the west coast of America, in Mexico, and also on the Aves Islands, in the West Indies, have excited some interest among shipowners; and as freights to distant quarters are less remunerative than they were, it is not improbable that we may receive this year fresh supplies. The captain of an American schooner, called the Fawn, which has been engaged in this new guano trade to the United States, discloses some facts relating to it. It appears the Island where he obtained his cargo was a very small one, without a name, in the Caribbean Sea When discovered it abounded in Guano, which has since been almost all removed to the Baltimore market, and there sold as Peruvian—the discovery and the trade itself being kept a profound secret. This reminds us of what we have heard from sailors—that they knew of the existence of guano on many of the small uninhabited and nameless Islands stretching along the southern coast of the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, especially off Yucatan. Very probably much of what is sold in the American markets as Peruvian guano has been obtained from this locality.

The Guano trade has become of great and growing importance to the agriculturists of Great Britain, and in Scotland, at least, this valuable manure has proved a full equivalent to the occupiers of the soil for the loss of protection. In this view we are supported by the practical experience of Mr. George Hope, Fenton Barns, a leading farmer in East Lothian, who, in concluding an article on experiments with guano, which appeared in the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland," says:—"Indeed it is to the invaluable aid of guano that the farmers of the United Kingdom are mainly indebted for having been successfully carried through a transition state of doubt and difficulty, the approach of which few regarded without alarm, as it was not unfelt even by those who had strongly advocated the propriety of the change." The prosperity which the farmers have lately enjoyed in this country as well as on the Continent—the large consumption of guano in the Mauritius, the West Indies, and the United States, will all tend to increase the demand for this valuable manure, which has now become a great staple commodity, and gives employment to over 200,000 tons of British shipping annually. The sunless lands of Great Britain, the rice fields of Italy, the vine lands of Germany, the exhausted coffee plantations of Brazil, and the arid plains of Peru, all testify to its fertilising properties In 1851, 6550 tons of guano were supplied to farmers from Leith; in 1852, 8000 tons; in 1853, 13,500—showing an increase in the consumption there, as compared with 1851, of fully 100 per cent. Last year, we believe, nearly 50 per cent. increase was shown. In the Clyde, in December, there was a stock of nearly 4000 tons ready for spring orders. It thus becomes a matter of first importance to the agricultural community—nay, we may go further, and say to the community at large—that sufficient supplies of guano be directed to our shores, at or under the current prices of the last few years; and although there is a general outcry in Liverpool and some other quarters against the monopoly in Peruvian guano, we have reason to believe that the farmers of the Lothians, and Scotland generally, are satisfied with the mode in which the business is at present conducted. The dealers buy cargoes from Messrs. Gibbs, and it is supplied to the farmers direct from the import ships, whereby they are always safe against adulteration or inferior quality. Prices, however, are now fully £2 per ton higher than last year; the price for Peruvian ruling at £11 to £12, whilst in January, 1854, it could be had at £9 5s. per ton.

The chief sources of supply recently have been, besides the Peruvian, from Callao and the Chincas direct, Bolivia, Cobeg, Port Desire, Sea Bear Bay, and other ports of Patagonia, Monte Video, Port Elizabeth, Latham Island, and Chili. The few small cargoes received from Chili and Patagonia have been eagerly purchased at high prices as compared with former years, and we learn that if supplies could be got of a similar description, they would yield a handsome return to importers. It is true they are less rich in ammonia than the Peruvian guano, but they contain large quantities of the next most important ingredient—phosphate of lime.

In the twelve years since guano first came into general use, we have imported about one and a quarter million tons from various parts. The question arises—how long the Peruvian supply, with the greatly increased consumption, will continue to meet the demand? The subject has been frequently agitated, and various estimates given of the quantity still available. From the Chincha Islands at least 300,000 tons are now shipped annually to various quarters. Mr. M'Intosh furnished, through Admiral Moresby, in September, 1853, an estimate stating the quantity left on the Chincha Islands at under nine million tons. Mr. Peacock, who was a considerable time on the coast, states that, exclusive of the Chincha group, the Lobos, and other Islands on the North west Coast of Peru, contain about five million tons, and believes that there are other known "Guaneros" on the south coast, containing some four or five million tons more. The French Government Engineer, M. Farquet, who surveyed the Chinchas a year or two, calculated the guano deposits there at twelve and a half million tons. The Peruvian Government Surveyor, Don Geronimo Fernandez, in January, 1852, published an official Report, giving the quantity of guano available at eighteen million tons on the Central or Chincha Islands, eight million tons on the South or Chipana Islands, and about one million tons on the North or Lobos Islands—twenty-seven million tons in all. These estimates are all very wide, and necessarily vague. But, taking a rough average, there may probably be some twelve millions of tons of good guano still available.

It is only in latitudes where little or no rain falls, that the most valuable ammoniacal guanos are to be met with, and under the tropics there are two lines of rainless deserts under the globe. The continual disturbance of the haunts of sea fowl in the last few years has necessarily driven them to other islands and coasts where fresh and most valuable deposits of guano will be found. In a paper recently read before the Society of Arts, by Mr. A. G. Findlay, are the following remarks:—

"Guano—by which is meant of good quality—has long been found in three districts, which it will be seen lie exactly in the same geographical and physical relation, on the west side of the southern continents of South America, within the tropic, and near the tropic on the west coast of Africa, Ichaboe, etc., and Shark's Bay, West Australia—all free from any deterioration from rain in the first instance, protected therefrom by the Andes to the eastward, which, by intercepting one-half the atmospheric circulation, prevents the rain reaching the west coast. It may be confidently assumed that guano will not be found in any other part of the world. I would draw attention to a district which I believe is as yet almost commercially untried, which might bring great benefit to agriculture and chymistry by the importation of native salts existing in enormous quantities. I refer to the Desert of Acatama, near the Pacific coast, between Chili and Bolivia. The existence of soda, either in the form of nitrate, carbonate, sulphate in addition to the common muriate, on the surface of this vast arid tract is a singular fact, owing to the absence of rain. The enormous wealth of the adjacent silver and other mines, developed since 1832, has eclipsed the value of these otherwise useful products. Numerous other mineral productions abound here, which perhaps the completion of the Panama railroad may bring more perfectly within the range of British enterprise.

There are several places in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia which are known to be rainless, and native vessels from the Red Sea are stated to visit some of the rocky Islands on the East Coast of Africa, to obtain the deposit of the numerous birds, which they use for a sort of cement in building. This fertiliser costs our farmers upwards of two millions a year, of which at least two-thirds goes to the Peruvian Government; but it is a satisfaction to know that, notwithstanding this enormous expenditure, the greater the outlay the greater are the advantages to the agriculturist, the shipowner, and the public at large.

THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE *TIMES* ON THE BIRMINGHAM GUNMAKERS.

(Abridged from the Birmingham Mercury.)

THE gunmakers of Birmingham, says the *Times*, are a band of monopolists, and through their selfishness and cruelty our troops have been sent to the Crimea with inefficient and old-fashioned weapons. Such charges, which become the more serious from the fact of their having been reiterated, demand a calm and dispassionate enquiry, and, therefore, without any lengthened preface, we shall place them in juxtaposition with real and incontrovertible facts. First, however, we shall give the extracts from the *Times* which embody the complaint.

"What will be said of the lamentable fact that the reinforcements now going out are armed with the common muskets instead of the Miniés, which have been found so serviceable, and to which we chiefly owe the vast difference between our casualties and those of the foe on the 5th instant? The superiority of the Minié is no longer a question, and the sole reason why the troops going to the war are not armed with it is, that there are none to be got. The Birmingham people who made such a furious and successful fight last year against the establishment of a Government factory for small arms, in order to save their own monopoly, cannot make the new muskets fast enough, and at this terrible crisis of the national fortunes our soldiers are sent out with bad weapons. It is clear that the private manufacturers are not to be trusted, where the national honour and safety are concerned, and that we must forthwith make ourselves independent of contractors and their workmen."

Again, "in this great struggle we must have no more yielding to private influences—no more sacrificing of the public to local interests. The Birmingham manufacturers, who so strenuously opposed the proposition of Mr. Gladstone to found a government manufactory of arms, are already two months in arrear with the Minie rifles that were ordered from them, and we are obliged to send out our troops with antiquated and inefficient weapons, in order to pamper the monopoly of men who will neither work for us nor allow us to work for ourselves. In this extremity we have had recourse to the factories of Liege, and we trust that the opening of a new campaign may find us in some degree independent of those who have so selfishly thwarted and so cruelly deceived us."

Now as to the mode in which the troops have been armed we are entirely ignorant. Besides, we have only the bare word of the *Times* for the alleged deficiency, and perhaps their statement may prove as questionable as the rest of their assertions. But we are not without answers of a satisfactory nature. The Minié musket was first adopted by the Board of Ordnance in 1851, and during that year, or the beginning of the next, contracts were issued among four of the local firms for upwards of 20,000, made upon the 14-bore principle. This contract, with supplemental orders, was executed before the end of 1853, the number supplied being 26,000 weapons. In addition to these, there were 5000 of the same make produced at Enfield, as well as 2000 artillery rifles sent from Birmingham, making a total of 33,000. The whole of these guns were at the service of the Ordnance Department before the declaration of war, so that estimating the first contingent of infantry at 20,000, there would be more than a musket and a half for every soldier who left our shores. We should here mention that it is not only essential to provide arms for immediate service, but also a reserve, in case of any unforeseen emergency or contingency. The rule is, we believe, to keep the national armoury stocked with a double supply of weapons, but it frequently happens that each soldier has only a gun and a half, or, estimating our entire force at 100,000 men, that there is only a stand of arms to the extent of 150,000. Upon this ratio our first expeditionary army was efficiently armed; and now it remains for us to prove that the supply has been in equal proportion for those who have since embarked. After the first 33,000 rifles had been manufactured, there were certain alterations and improvements made in the Minié, and the same four Birmingham firms undertook to furnish 20,000 of this pattern, They have already delivered about 7000, which, added to the 33,000, make a total of 40,000. But beside these, there are contracts held by London makers for this sort of gun, of which we are assured, at a moderate computation, that more than 5000 have been executed. Thus we gather that Government has received no less than 45,000 weapons; and if we have only despatched some 30,000 of our infantry to the Crimea, how does the *Times* prove the lack of supply.

Next we come to a more general question—we are told that with all our monopoly, we "cannot make the muskets fast enough." Let us ask the *Times* if they have estimated the capabilities of Birmingham merely by what a fraction of the trade has produced? It is a most valuable and significant fact that the immense supply of Miniés now in the possession of the Board of Ordnance has been contributed mainly by four Birmingham manufacturers, while the host of other first-rate firms have never been desired to furnish a single gun. Until within the last few weeks, these members of the trade have not received a single contract: and it was not until the country had become involved in a deadly war that the Board began to relax its system of exclusiveness. However, at the eleventh hour they issued contracts for 4000 Bashi-Bazouk carbines, as they were called, and these have all been promptly and satisfactorily executed. But if Government had apportioned the Minié contracts among the entire trade, what might the result have been now? At present the four manufacturers are delivering at the rate of 1100 per week, but if the Board had fairly distributed its favours among all who claimed a share, it is impossible to estimate its results. We have no hesitation in affirming that 3000 per week would have been supplied, and thus the whole military force of the realm might have been efficiently armed, and the country relieved from the wasteful expenditure which Mr. Gladstone is striving to entail upon us. As it is, the "new firms" (we believe that is the term) have not been suffered to make a rifle till the demand has become urgent, so that the Board must pay the penalty of its folly by waiting till these gentlemen can begin to make deliveries. So far Government has not gained much by seeking to make itself "independent of contractors and their workers."

Among the other random charges preferred by the *Times* is, that the Birmingham contractors are two months in arrear with their Minié rifles. A reply to this allegation involves several counter-charges; but, fortunately for Birmingham, they all rebound upon the Board of Ordnance. The public may rest assured of this, that Government could have obtained muskets long ago if it had not been for the wilful and wanton impediments they have thrown in the way of those who manufacture the materials. Take, for instance, the barrel and the bayonet, two of the first requisites in setting up a gun—so varied and annoying have been the obstacles against which these firms have had to contend, that the tardiness of the manufacturers is no longer surprising. Thus we learn that a fortnight ago there were from 10,000 to 20,000 barrels waiting inspection, and though the viewers have since been busy every day, including Sunday, there are still at least 10,000 untouched. As an instance of the predisposition to find defects in the materials, we may mention that not unfrequently a manufacturer sends a certain number of any piece—say a barrel—and has 60 per cent. returned, yet having merely erased a small surface mark, nearly the whole of those rejected pieces are then accepted. Occurrences of this kind might be multiplied. The number of viewers is insufficient, and until the authorities take cognizance of this primary evil, they must expect to encounter difficulties in obtaining their orders. We can state, on the most undeniable authority, that every branch of the trade is willing to meet the requirements of Government to an illimitable extent: only give them a fair field, and they will compete with any market in the world.

Lastly, we are said to be feeding and pampering ourselves upon a monopoly, refusing to work ourselves, and withholding the right to work from others. Now, whoever inspired the *Times* in making this onslaught upon our gunmakers, it is evident that they have been misinstructed. As to monopolies, we may ask which is preferable, a trade in the hands of the Government exclusively, or at the disposal of a large community, famous for its enterprise, skill, and energy? Birmingham has attained an eminence for its arms to which no other town in the world can aspire—not even Liege, where a portion of our legitimate trade is being so unjustly carried—but still we have not sought to monopolize all the honour and gain, for the London, Dublin, and Belgian manufacturers have had the same field of competition to walk in as ourselves. The *Times* has, indeed, made a serious blunder, and the pertinacity with which they have persisted in it renders the mistake still more absurd.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

THE other day (writes the *Daily News*), Joseph Windle Cole, who had been in prison for some time for passing fictitious wharf warrants, was transferred from Newgate to the Court of Bankruptcy, to answer certain questions touching his business, and the mode in which he had carried it on. In the course of the examination that followed, some startling disclosures were brought to light. For instance, in answer to one of the questions put to him, Cole replied, "I had been bankrupt in 1847, and had "no capital when I re-commenced business, except loans from friends." In answer to another he said, "My transactions were very extensive; in 1853, I should think about 'two millions!'" Is not this statement when placed in close contact with the other, enough to take away one's breath? Two millions! Why it is as much as the whole of the trade between many a couple of countries. It ought to represent, if *bona fide*, a trading activity that would have placed the person who directed it amongst the princes of the commercial and mercantile world. Two millions should be the trade of a conglomeration of firms, not of a single individual. So vast does this seem that one might have been inclined to doubt its correctness had it not been borne out by one or two facts which there is no gainsaying. It is sufficient to name one. Debts have been already proved to the amount of £200,000.

Who will say after this "that nothing can come of nothing?" Will not the most rigid believer in the might of capital conclude that after all it is only second in efficiency to no capital? Imagination is bewildered in endeavouring to trace the rise of a trade of two millions per annum out of nothing at all. We can only compare it to the empty jar sealed with Solomon's Seal, and recovered from the depths of the sea by the fisherman in the Arabian Nights. As the fisherman was bewailing his disappointment, a thin vapour ascended from the jar, which mounted and extended and solidified until it became a tremendous Afreet. Mr. Cole's empty counting-house and imaginary warehouses and unsubstantial stock would have appeared to an ordinary person as likely to produce nothing at all; and lo! at the end of six years, out of this accumulation of emptiness and shadow comes a trade of two millions.

The manner in which this trade was carried on was in keeping with the commencement. "I kept no cash book, ledger, or journal. I made my banker's cheque book a rough cash book." Rough enough indeed. "I should have spoilt my operations if I had allowed my clerks to write a journal,'. Very probable; but one wonders at hearing so very *naive* a confession.

Persons who do not mix in the commercial world, and who have formed exalted ideas of the enormous capital vested in trade in London—who are perpetually hearing of the utter absurdity of trading upon small means—can scarcely comprehend the possibility of an occurrence of this nature. They know very well that, apart from commercial transactions, there is very great difficulty in getting credit any where to any large amount. They are aware that tailors, and shoemakers, and butchers, invariably lengthen their countenances with the length of their bills; and they judge, with some appearance of reason, that the difficulty of getting credit must be multiplied immensely in the City. Their astonishment is intense when they learn that a man who has been previously a bankrupt, can in a short time, in the greatest commercial city in the world, establish a trade, the magnitude of which almost surpasses belief. And the trade is maintained without any of the usual paraphernalia that are generally the concomitants of business. No books, no army of clerks, no papers, except the innumerable documents which, as in the case of the wharf warrants alluded to, represented goods which had no existence. The belief in the difficulty of establishing credit in London ought to vanish at once after this. We begin at last to entertain doubts as to the reality of the whole of the foundation which is said to bear up the wonderful superstructure of London trade. If two millions can be set in motion by nothing at all, why not twenty, two hundred, two thousand millions? A horrid suspicion floats across the mind that the representatives of the most colossal firms may really have their strong boxes as empty as the fisherman's jar. Perhaps the Bank of England is no more solid than a house built of cards, and the "Rest" nothing better than a myth. Time will show. Time, however, will never explain how it is that a man like Cole, known to have been possessed of nothing, could have carried on a gigantic trade upon no capital, amongst men whose whole lives have been passed in commercial transactions. That the system must be very defective somewhere is evident.

As to the wretched man who succeeded in concealing the nature of his transactions so long, *his* feelings during the continuance of his career, could they be known, would doubtless show that even before the close of a triumphant villany a sure retribution takes place. How many anxious thoughts must have preceded the concoction of each new scheme! How wildly, when one of the hasty props which he had erected to support the tottering edifice of his prosperity was being cut away, would he look round to see from what source he could procure a substitute! From any quarter might come the enemy to destroy him. His fate was in the hands of a multitude of persons, and he was only preserved by their ignorance. The arrival of the post must have been a torture. Any one of the letters might contain his destiny. When he had tided over one danger, he must prepare for another. The exultation of triumph he can never have felt. He can merely have enjoyed the temporary refreshment which the fugitive tastes who has escaped one pursuer, but who has now to prepare to outrun another. How he must occasionally have envied the quiet plodding man of business, who contented himself with the ordinary profit on his capital and the remuneration for his active exertions! What sleepless nights! What tumults in the mind during the day! And when he began to feel, as he must have done, the approach of discovery, what paroxysms of despair must have shot across his storm-tossed mind! Even since his imprisonment the Nemesis has pursued him. The unfortunate tool whom he made use of to assist him in the perpetration of his frauds has died in prison. This must have disturbed his repose again. If there is any one at the present moment pursuing the same course as Cole, we can imagine him shuddering involuntarily at seeing that a similar edifice to that which he has raised has fallen and crushed his predecessor, and left him a felon without the privilege of hiding himself conceded to other felons; for he is dragged from his lair and obliged to recapitulate the heads of his own villany.

PORTLAND CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.—Lately fifty convicts were received at Portland from Dorchester Barracks, forty of whom are soldiers under sentence of transportation for desertion from regiments in Nova Scotia to the United States. The mental torture of men of this description can be better imagined than described, for they may be mixed indiscriminately with wretches who have either taken or attempted human life, and thieves of the vilest description. To use the language of one of the warders, as expressed to the writer of these lines, "it is enough to make a man curse his destiny to have, as a prison officer, to witness the dreadful effects of this wicked and indiscriminate mixture of men—all convicts, to be sure, but some so thoroughly honest and noble-hearted." There are three men confined in irons at the present time; one of these attempted to break out of prison last week, with a chisel and other tools which he had secretly conveyed to his cell. He was watched through "the peeping hole," and was seen at the leisure portion of his dinner hour operating for an escape. One of the most troublesome men in the prison at the present time is a remarkably fine man named M'Kenzie, whose spirit cannot be subdued, and yet the man will ultimately perish on the spot broken-hearted. He was a private in one of our regiments, and struck a corporal in a fit of ungovernable passion. He was brought up respectably in some light profession, and objects to the heavy work to which he has been subjected. He has been once flogged since he was at Portland; if all we hear be true, they might as well try to draw blood from Portland stone. Latterly he has been employed in the smith's shop as striker, with some of the worst of characters; he is ill in body and mind—says "he knows what the upshot will be," and stands out against all advice to go at once into the infirmary. The deserters from our regiments abroad to the United States have the sympathetic feeling of all the warders, who, as they say, cannot look upon them as convicts, in their sense of the term. A curious incident, showing the strong force of habit, occurred last week. Within the past month as many as fifty men have left the prison on "tickets of leave," all of whom were conveyed as far as Dorchester Railway Station. Several of these had as much as £14 each to receive, the fruits of their industry during servitude in prison. The lowest sum paid to any one of the lot was, we believe, £7 odd, and this man had much sickness. The money is paid to them by instalments, on leaving, and on subsequent certificates of good conduct from clergymen where they reside. Now for the incident. One fellow named Jones had been granted a ticket of leave; he had, as an old offender, been transported for five years for stealing wearing apparel, and he actually stole last week two waistcoats from the prison stores on the day of his intended departure. The property was found in his possession, and his ticket of leave was cancelled as a matter of course. He has nearly two years to serve. Most of the soldier convicts have been attached to the gangs employed at the stone quarries and yards. By the way, we perceive by the Liverpool papers, that eighteen convicts, persons who had attempted to desert from Nova Scotia to the United States, arrived at that port on Saturday. They will probably be sent either to Portland or Dartmoor.—*English Paper.*

VERY CONSIDERATE.—In Berlin an anecdote is narrated relative to a conversation said to have been held upon the subject of the surgeons' enlistment, between one of the Prussian ministers and the Russian military agent charged with the recruitment. The minister, it is said, made some faint attempts to object, and threw in doubts whether the permission was strictly consistent with Prussian "neutrality;" whereupon, among other arguments, the other observed, "Ah, your excellency must take into consideration the great comfort it will be, in case of war between the Emperor and Germany, for wounded German prisoners to be attended by their own countrymen."

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 466, George-street, Sydney. CAPITAL £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
William Browne, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Robert How, Esq. Alexander Campbell, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street, North.
AGENT AND MARINE SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE:
John Bingle, Esq.
Surveyor for Auckland New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.
Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-ve tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	2	Port Phillip, by sailing vessels	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	2	Moreton Bay, (to the northern passage)	1¼
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	2
California	2	Launceston	1¼
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Twofold Bay	1
Auckland	1¼	Tahiti	2
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	3		
Adelaide	1¼		

Goods insured with particular average, from to per cent extra.
Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months .... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto .... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage .... 10 per cent.
Specie—To or from London, 2 guineas per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.
Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.
The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Offices, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.
Assurance of every contingency of human life
Issue of present deferred and reversionary annuities
Granting endowments, for children and for old age
ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
All the profits of each branch belong to the assured
It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most successful British Offices; while, from the difference of the rate of interest it has more than 3 per cent. per annum in its favour in the investment of its funds.
Loans on its policies on favourable terms.
General facilities with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society or from any of its Agents.
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital, £1,600,000.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS
Per cent. per annum.
Brick or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or metal roofs, from .... 3s. to 8s.
Brick or stone buildings, shingled roofs .... 5s. to 12s.
Bricknogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s. to 25s.
Hazardous risks taken by special agreement. Losses from fire lightning made good.
All claims ADJUSTED and PAID in SYDNEY, the agents having a credit with the Union Bank of Australia to any extent required.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney, 1st July, 1854.
N.B.—In case of fire, notice to be given to Mr. T. J. BOWN, Superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigade, 286, George-street South.

KIAMA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors in this Company will be held at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 30th April, at Barton's Inn, Kiama. Business: To receive the half-yearly Report from the Directors, to nominate two auditors in the room of Mr. R. Owen and Captain Hart, and to elect two directors in place of Mr. Alexander King and Mr. John Marks—as these four officers retire, in terms of the Deed of Settlement. N.B.—Written notice must be left at the Company's Office ten clear days before the meeting, by candidates for the Directorship.
April 9. D. L. WAUGH, Chairman.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a requisition from five shareholders of this Company (in accordance with the thirty-third section of the Act of Incorporation), an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at Perry's Commercial Hotel, in the borough of Penrith, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 11 o'clock a.m., to take into consideration the expediency of increasing the number of shares of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER FRAZER, Secretary.
P. N. B. Company's Office. April 7th, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Proprietors of shares in this bank are hereby requested to take notice, that a ninth Call of £1 per share has been determined upon, to be payable at the Bank offices, Pitt-street North, on or before MONDAY, the 30th April, 1855. By order of the Board of Directors. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager. 31st March, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK BANK POST BILLS.
This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months, date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current at s. The £5 Sola Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors, to be then made. By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary and cashier. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 11th April, 1855.

CITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLIGH-STREET.—Mr. BROWN begs to acquaint his Friends that the duties of the school will re-commence on MONDAY, instant, at 10 a.m. N.B.—A vacancy for a boarder.

PADDINGTON.—TUITION.—The duties of Miss THOMPSON'S Establishment will be resumed WEDNESDAY, 11th, 1855. James-buildings, near the Scotch School.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, 57, Pitt-street South, conducted by Mr. ROBERT MAYHEW, formerly assistant master at Mr. Cape's, of Glenmore Road.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION, No. 4, Burdekin-terrace. Principal, Mr. H. WAYMOUTH. Vacancies for two boarders.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Darlinghurst. — The Rev. E. K. YEATMAN, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, Head Master.—The duties of the ensuing quarter will commence on MONDAY next. Terms, payable in advance:—

Boarders	£20 0	per quarter
Day boarders	8 0	"
Day scholars	6 6	"

MISS YEATMAN receives a select class of young Ladies and little Boys daily. 31, Brougham-street.

BRIER COTTAGE, Parramatta.—Mr. MILLS will re-open school on MONDAY, 16th instant.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist (of London), supplies beautiful artificial teeth, of the best workmanship. Teeth scaled, decayed teeth stopped or extracted, and children's teeth regulated with care. No. 72, Elizabeth-street, Hyde-park.

MR. J. B. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, &c., No. 77, Castlereagh-street, two doors north of Market-street.

MR. J. B. SMYTH, for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario, begs to state that he will extract teeth from 9 to 10 o'clock gratis, and advice any hour. Residence, No. 77, Castlereagh-street, two doors north of Market-street.

T. AND R. ROWE, Builders and Contractors, Robin Hood-lane, George-street, near Hunter-street.

NEWTOWN.—Notice of Removal.—Dr. BARKER, to the house heretofore occupied by Mr. Walker, wheelwright.

REMOVAL.—F. WEST, Painter, Paperhanger, &c., from 30, William-street to 91, Bourke-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. — Wines! Spirits!! Beers!!! The undersigned respectfully begs to notify to his numerous friends, in town and country, that he has Removed from his stores, Queen's Wharf, to those newly-erected and commodious premises, No. 48, York-street, and is again able to supply to his old customers all orders for wines, spirits, &c., kindly sent him. Residents in the country consigning produce, may depend upon the strictest attention being paid to their interest. DONALD MACKAY, 48, York-street.

NOTICE.—All accounts against John C. Malcolm will be paid on being sent in to 13, Campbell-street. JOHN C. MALCOLM.

CAUTION to the Public, not to give any credit to my wife; she having left my house without any provocation, I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract after this date. ROBERT MATHEWSON, 139, Pitt-street.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my son, William M'Lean, aged 15 years, having absconded from his home, this is to give notice to the public against harbouring or employing him. He has been in the habit of selling corks to ginger beer brewers as also newspapers. Any person harbouring, or employing, or purchasing from him after this date without my consent, will be prosecuted. A. M'LEAN, Phillip and King streets. 11th April, 1855.

TO THE INHABITANTS of CAMDEN, and NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that my professional assistance shall at all times be at your service. My fees moderate; and that the poor of the neighbourhood may avail themselves of my advice daily, from eight to nine o'clock a.m., upon producing a recommendation. I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, WILSON RAMSAY, T.C.D., Member Royal College of Surgeons, London. Camden, April, 1855

THOMAS ABEL LAWRENCE, late of Liskeard, Cornwall, England, last from Melbourne, and supposed to be working in a brickyard near Sydney, is requested to call at the office of the undersigned. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received by EDE BROTHERS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

F. S. DAVEY.—Your Indentures are cancelled; therefore, return home, or write immediately.

WILLIAM B. MACDONALD, from Inverness, Scotland, there are letters for you at the *Herald* Office. A.D.C.

IF THIS should meet the eye of GEO. CHARNLEY, or any of his friends, his brother THOMAS CHARNLEY, will be very happy to hear from him or them. I reside in Kiama, Illawarra District, with Lewis Gronan.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOS. BEATSON or JOHN NICHOLLS, their sister, Mary Ann Gronan, will be very happy to hear from them. Address LEWIS GRONAN, carpenter, Kiama.

ROBERT G. MASSIE, Esq., &c, Sydney.—Sir,—At a meeting of the Squatters and other Electors of the district of New England, held on the 28th ultimo, I was deputed to address you with the view of ascertaining whether you would allow yourself to be put in nomination as representative for the districts of New England and the M'Leay, in the Legislative Council of New South Wales. Since the above meeting, which was held in this neighbourhood, and was most numerously and respectably attended, I observe by the newspapers that you have already come forward as a candidate for our suffrages, which in some measure supersedes the necessity of my addressing you. However, in fulfilment of the promise I made to the meeting, I beg leave to acquaint you that you are proposed as a fit and proper person to represent us in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, which was carried by acclamation, and all present bound themselves to support you, and use all their influence to ensure your return.
The meeting consisted of upwards of twenty squatters in this immediate neighbourhood, including five J.P.s, besides a number of other persons eligible as voters, if registered: Mr. Denne, Mr. Salway, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Darby, Mr. Girard, Mr. Richards, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Morton, Mr. Norton, Mr. Morison, Captain Crawford, Dr. Adams, Mr. Hill, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bell, Mr. Connal, myself, &c., &c. Doubtless other meetings will be held throughout the districts in your favor, and from the estimation in which you are held by, I may say, almost every voter in this district, your return is certain.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, D. W. JAMIESON.
Villa Walcha, Walcha, 7th March, 1855.

D. W. Jamieson, Esq., Walcha, New England.
Sir—As I have been detained here some time longer than I expected, your letter of the 7th March has been forwarded down from Sydney to me, and I lose no time in expressing to you the high sense I entertain of the very gratifying compliment conveyed to me in that letter, in which you intimate to me that, at a meeting held at Walcha, which was numerously and respectably attended, you had been deputed to acquaint me that I had been proposed as a fit and proper person to represent you in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and that all present bound themselves to support me, and to use their influence in ensuring my return.
In reply, I can only state that I feel most proud in acceding to your request, conveyed to me in such a very handsome and complimentary manner, doubly gratifying to me because in the list of gentlemen who were present at that meeting I see the names of very many who possessed equal, and, indeed, superior, qualifications to my own to represent you in Council.
I regret exceedingly my inability from circumstances to meet you all on the day of nomination. I can only leave my cause entirely in your hands and that of the other electors of New England, and assure you that if you do me the honour to elect me as your representative no exertion on my part shall be spared to prove that a trust confided to me in such a handsome manner will neither be abused or misplaced.
I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient and obliged servant, ROBERT GEO. MASSIE,
Port Fairy, 26th March, 1855.

SYDNEY SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 843.—An Emergency Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely. W. M'GUIRE, Secretary.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—Patriotic Fund.—Gentlemen who have collected money at their bars or otherwise, for the Patriotic Fund, are respectfully requested to pay over the same to the Committee of the Australian Licensed Victuallers' Society, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p.m., at Mr LEAVY'S, the Currency Lass, George and Liverpool streets, where the committee will be in attendance to receive the same. JOHN SMITH, secretary.

MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC.—Pianoforte playing, from the first rudiments to the utmost brilliancy and finish of execution, may be acquired in half the usual time, by COLEMAN JACOBS' unrivalled system of tuition. Schools, private families, governesses, &c., will find this a very desirable opportunity. 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

PIANO PLAYING, PIANO PLAYING.—Ladies may now require to perform correctly and brilliantly waltzes, schottiches, quadrilles, &c., in Eight easy lessons. Terms, two guineas. COLEMAN JACOBS, pianist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

LOST, a Silver Watch, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, No. 13/16. Any person bringing the same to Mr. RUDD, watchmaker, King-street, will be rewarded.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a Bundle of Papers, relating to 30 acres of land at Cadid Creek. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. CAMPBELL and CO.'s office, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, from Pemberton Grange, Parramatta, on or about 15th ultimo, a light Bay Gelding, switch tail, small blaze, and two white feet, about 15½ hands high, branded IP near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on his delivery at Pemberton Grange. F. C. PALMER, Campbell's Wharf.

£10 REWARD. — Supposed to be stolen from Adelong Creek, near Gundagai, three horses, the property of Mr. A. Watson, Adelong Creek, one dark brown horse, about 14½ hands high, branded PI. near shoulder, near nostril split. Also, one bay horse, about 15½ hands high, branded WC with two other letters on the shoulder, also WC on near ribs. Also, one bay mare, branded JE near shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver them to Mr. WATSON, Adelong Creek, or JAMES THOMPSON, 116, Pitt-street, Sydney, or five pounds will be paid to any one who will give information of where they are to be found. JAMES THOMPSON, 116, Pitt-street.

£10 REWARD.—Whereas some evil disposed Person, or persons, did maliciously destroy a quantity of bricks last week in my yard, at Newtown; the above reward will be given on conviction of the offender. JAMES BOYD.

£15 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who will bring either to the Kent Brewery, or to Christ Church School, or give such information as shall lead to the recovery of the boy GEORGE CORNWALL, who has been missing since Tuesday Evening, 6 instant. He was then dressed in a black cap, brown holland frock, and white drill trousers. He is about 12 years old, 4 feet 6 inches in height, of a spare figure, has light straight hair, round small deep-set hazel eyes, light eyebrows, rather flat nose, with large nostrils, high cheek bones, small mouth, with full lips, generally parted, the upper lip projecting, long neck, rather large ears, and of a pale complexion.

£6000 TO £7000 to be LENT upon Mortgage of approved City Properties, in sums, from £2000 upwards, at a moderate interest. BRADLEY and JAMES, Exchange Buildings, George-street.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—The undersigned is a cash buyer of the abovenamed produce, in any quantities. J. H. ATKINSON. March 19, 1855.

TO MASONS and OTHERS.—Tenders will be received at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park, until noon of MONDAY, the 16th instant, from parties willing to contract for taking up steps at the main entrance, Australian Museum, and replacing the same with new.
Tenders must be addressed to the Colonial Architect, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Steps, Museum."
Specifications may be seen, and other particulars obtained, upon application to the Colonial Architect. 11th April, 1855.

TO PLASTERERS. — Tenders are invited for Plasterers' Work at the three dwelling-houses in Fort-street. The specification may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN BIBB, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered.

NEWTOWN.—Parties desirous of becoming subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, at Newtown, will please leave their address and pay their subscriptions in advance (£1 per quarter), to Mr. CHARLES FALLACK, Newtown, who has been appointed the agent for that district, and will deliver the paper at the residences of subscribers every morning.
Present subscribers wishing their papers delivered at Newtown, are requested to make arrangements with Mr. Fallack.
ADVERTISEMENTS for the *Herald* will also be received by Mr. F. daily up to half-past 4 p.m.

MAITLAND. — Copies of the *Sydney Morning Herald* may be had at Mr. ROBERT BLAIR'S, bookseller, West Maitland.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—The undersigned have just passed a pamphlet through the press, respecting the use and application of this valuable manure, which those interested may procure copies of, at the counting-house, and persons desirous of obtaining Guano from that which is expected to arrive before the next sowing season, can have any quantity reserved on application. CRAWLEY and SMITH, Agents for New South Wales, 286, George-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO MANURE.—The remnant of the cargo, daily expected, for SALE, at the following prices:—

Under one ton	£17 10 0	per ton.
From 1 to 5 tons	16 10 0	
5 to 20 tons	15 0 0	
20 to 50 tons	14 0 0	

Upwards, to remainder of cargo, for price apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.

LAVERS and CO.'S GINGER WINE.—
Noyeau — Ginger Cordial
Cherry Brandy — Ginger Wine
Brandy Bitters — Lemon Syrup
Gin ditto — Peppermint
Rich Rum Shrub — Cloves.
J. V. LAVERS and CO. respectfully invite public attention to the very superior quality of their ginger wine, more particularly as, in 1853, owing to the excess of orders, they were subjected to heavy losses from the wine being sent from their establishment too new. To remedy this they have considerably augmented their stock, and can, for the future, supply the demand, without risk of fermentation, and at the same time send an article of superior quality.
To facilitate the manufactory of cordials they have lately, at a heavy expense, caused a steam engine to be erected on the premises, and they assure their supporters no cost or trouble is spared to maintain the superiority of their establishment.
J. V. L. and Co. particularly recommend their ginger wine mixed with water, as a beverage far more nutritious, cheaper, more wholesome, and agreeable than English ale. This article, as well as all the cordials above enumerated, can be obtained of the undersigned, or of any spirit merchant, bottled or in draught, in hogsheads, quarters, octaves, or kegs.
J. V. LAVERS and CO.
Sydney, 19th December, 1854.

ROWLAND'S PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the patronage of ROYALTY and the ARISTOCRACY throughout EUROPE, and universally preferred and esteemed.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, celebrated throughout the world for its successful results during the last half-century, in the GROWTH, RESTORATION, and IMPROVEMENT of the HUMAN HAIR.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental botanical preparation, for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the SKIN and COMPLEXION, eradicating all cutaneous defects and discolorations.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, a pearl dentifrice for preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.
AGENTS in SYDNEY.—Wholesale and retail: Foss, Son, and Co.—Retail only: P. F. Morgan, J. Row, J. Pearson, Hamburgher and Sons, J. Marshall, and M'Donald, R. Edwards, Windsor.

BAXTER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, composed entirely of vegetable aperients, without any mercurial; are found to be decidedly the best for family use. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY COAL, free from admixture, for house and smiths' use. Orders received at 177, George-street. J. C. and G. DIBBS. A. A. Co.'s Wharf, Miller's-point.

WAX MATCHES.—Always on hand a great variety of the above in plain and fancy boxes, consisting of brass, wood, paper, and japanned tin boxes, from 50 to 500 vestas per box. A. WORTMAN.

LUCERNE SEED, the only parcel in the market. FERRIS and ARKINS, near the Theatre, Pitt-street.

NOBLE'S AND HOARE'S VARNISHES.—A fresh arrival of the above, per Mary Catherine, from London, comprising all the different sorts required for housepainters', oilers', and coachmakers' purposes. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

MAIZE and Lucerne and Oaten Chaff on Sale, by T. G. SAWKINS, opposite the *Herald* Office.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, Mourning Establishment, 195, George-street.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER take the present opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the ladies of Sydney in general for the very liberal support they have awarded them since the commencement of their new department of FAMILY MOURNING, and beg to assure those ladies that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of their favours.
Being direct importers, P. and K. have already on hand a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties from Paris, with the additional advantage of being enabled to supply them at prices considerably lower than those of any other house in Sydney.
LA VILLE DE PARIS.

OLD MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 492, now 189, George-street, four doors from Hunter-street.—Mrs. SPEIRS begs to call the attention of her kind friends and the public in general to an addition to her unrivalled stock in MILLINERY. She has opened the first shipment of winter bonnets, consisting of velvets, dark silks, and satins, fancies, suitable for the approaching season, and has arranged (to secure for her friends the latest fashions) to have her supplies every two months. Notice.—The present stock is now open for public inspection.

COLONIAL TWEED.—100 pieces plain and fancy Colonial Tweed, of the best quality, on sale at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

DAMASK SATINS.—Rich Damask Satin Dresses, full lengths, for 42s. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO'S.

MOIRE ANTIQUES. — Rich Moire Antique Dresses, in every colour, plain and brocaded, full lengths, for 83s. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO'S.

FRENCH MERINOS.—A splendid lot of French Merino, in all colours, 2s. 8d. per yard. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO'S.

CIRCASSIAN CLOTHS. — A large quantity of Circassian Cloths, 8½d. per yard. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Messrs GEORGE CHISHOLM and Co. have on hand the largest and cheapest stock of elegant velvet pile, tapestry, and brussels carpets, with superb hearth rugs to match.
Door, parlour, and carriage mats, in great variety.
N.B.—Carpets made and planned by a practical workman.
Sydney Carpet Warehouse, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAPS, MANTLES, VISITES.—Plush velvet, vicuna cloths, and moire antique, satin, and silk at greatly reduced prices.
Furs, Furs, Furs.
A choice selection of furs of every description, at GEO. CHISHOLM and CO.'s.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have much pleasure in informing their numerous friends and customers, that they have on hand, the largest and cheapest lot of blankets, in every size and quality, comprising the real Witney, Scotch twill, scarlet and blue blankets. Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S extensive blanket and General Furnishing Warerooms.

NEW SHOWROOMS.—Carriage entrance in Barrack-street.
Millinery
Mantles, &c.
Glass and porcelain ware
Jewellery
Children's dresses, &c., &c.
DAVID JONES and CO., George and Barrack streets.

BLACK CLOTH MANTLES.—RUSH and COMPANY have just opened 3 cases of superior black cloth mantles, richly trimmed with velvet, and quite new in shape. RUSH and COMPANY, 88, Pitt-street.

VELVET MANTLES.—RUSH and COMPANY have just opened two cases of elegant velvet mantles, quite new in shape, and of a very superior quality. RUSH and COMPANY, 88, Pitt-street.

FLOODED! DELUGED!!—Mr. ANTHONY HORDERN begs to call the attention of his numerous friends to an immense stock of goods damaged by the late rain, which he is determined to clear at a ruinous sacrifice. 557, Haymarket.

AUSTRALIAN CLOTHING DEPOT, G. SAMUEL, 106, Pitt-street.

MEN'S FROCK and DRESS COATS. The Best and cheapest in Sydney.

MEN'S KERSEY CAPES, in every Shade and texture.

MEN'S AMERICAN HIP JACKETS of a Superior quality.

MEN'S SEAL and BEAR SKIN COATS, from 50s.

MEN'S TALMA FONCHOS, and ALMA CAPES.

MEN'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, and COLONIAL CUT TROUSERS.

MEN'S SILK, DOESKIN, PLUSH, VELVET, and TWEED VESTS, of every description.

BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING in Great variety, too numerous to particularise.

G. SAMUEL, 106, Pitt-street, and Australian Clothing Depot.

CAPS for the RIFLE CORPS made to order by the undersigned. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

JEWELLERY! JEWELLERY!! Watches! Watches!! Important to purchasers of Jewellery, &c.—The valuable and well assorted stock of watches, jewellery, &c., lately belonging to Mr. W. E. ELLIS, 65, King-street, is being sold off at an immense sacrifice. To secure decided bargains an early call is necessary.

MORDAN'S GOLD PEN and Pencil Cases may be obtained of A. LORKING, 165, George-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY WHARF. — W. FAIRFAX'S Steam Mills, for mouldings, and all descriptions of joiner's work. The above works are now in full operation, and present an opportunity for the preparation of every description of mouldings and general joiner's work, (particularly in our own Cedar Wood!!!) never before introduced into this colony. Specimens may be seen, and contracts entered into at the Wharf.

TIMBER, LATHS, CEMENT, &c.—Four panel and Ledge door Sashes, French lights, pine, deal, and cedar, 1½ inch pitch, pine, tongued and grooved boards, cement, laths, &c., always on hand, to suit purchasers, at moderate prices, at THOMAS MATTHEWS', Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON.—For Sale 40 tons. CUBELL and WOOD, Queen's-place.

IRON and Zinc Roofs covered by contract, on an economical and durable principle, by an experienced person Address to C. PRESTAGE, 338, George-street, opposite Wright's Brewery.

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—
Canister gunpowder
Blasting ditto
Champagne cyder.
RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

COBB'S MARGATE ALE.—50 hogsheads on sale, GEORGE REES, Spring-street.

GUINNESS' London Bottled Stout, Quarts and Pints.—This Beer will be found far superior to any in the market, and almost entirely free from breakage or leakage. To be had only at the stores of THOMAS MARTIN, 1, Church-hill.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! may be had at the Ice House, Circular Quay, every day, between 7 and 8 o'clock a.m., and between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m. Orders for the daily delivery of ice by the Ice Cart, received at the office, French Café, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, at the house 4d. per lb., by the cart 6d. HENRY HOCKINGS, sole agent.

SCOTCH PLOUGHS
Ditto ditto trees
Horse shoes.
On sale by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

HOPS. — Kent and Belgian for SALE. GEO. REES.

SEED OATS.—A prime sample, grown in the district of the Hawkesbury, can be procured in suitable quantities to purchasers, at my residence, George-street, Windsor. JOHN RIDGE.

SPLIT PEAS, now landing, ex Ganymede, on Sale by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. SMITH'S, 6, top of Hunter-street.

CELLAR to LET.—To be LET, a large Cellar, under the stores of Messrs. Vial, D'Aram, and Co., Wynyard-street. For particulars apply to RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

FARMS.—To be LET at Regentville and Cullen Bullen, of 50 or 100 acres. Apply to W. RUSSELL, Penrith.

HOUSE to LET, at Glebe, 4 rooms and kitchen, with water. W. H. CHAMBERS.

HOUSE to LET, at Newtown. Rent 14s. Apply Mr. NEWMAN, opposite Cemetery, Newtown.

HOUSE and PREMISES TO LET, Argyle-street, Lower George-street. Apply No. 19, York-street.

HOUSE to LET, No. 9, Cumberland-street North, delightfully situated, commanding the view of the Harbour with its surrounding scenery, containing 6 rooms, verandah, outside kitchen, large shed, all completely furnished in the best style; water laid on. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Messrs. VAUGHAN and SMITH, Castlereagh-street North; or F. MADER, 174, George-street.

OFFICE, with cellar, TO LET; also Two Rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, No. 3, Argyle-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the Family Residence, 69, Hunter-street, one door from Elizabeth-street. Apply to view, to Mr. S. M. LEVY, 30, Hunter-street, directly opposite.

TO LET, Shop and House in Park-street. S. HEBBLEWHITE, York-street.

TO LET, furnished, with immediate possession, a Dwelling House (in a healthy situation, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office, and about the same distance from Sir Richard Bourke's statue,) containing dining room, drawing room, 3 bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, laundry, storeroom, pantry, and kitchen, with stabling if required; water laid on, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to WAUGH and COX, George-street.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 94 feet 4 inches to Macquarie-street South, and of 88 feet to Goulburn-street. Terms and credit liberal to approved purchasers. Apply to CHARLES LOWE, Solicitor, George-street.

TO LET, that commodious Cottage, No. 20, Botany-street, Chippendale, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, and garden in front and rear. Apply to Mr. EAGAR, No. 18, next door but one.

TO BE LET, for twelve months, a dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, kitchen, &c., &c., store-room, servant's room, and house and stabling, with large back premises, in the best part of North Castlereagh-street. Address HOUSE AGENT, *Herald* Office. Rent moderate.

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DOORS and SASHES.—Immense variety, Colonial and imported; the sashes already glazed, for sale by BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

PANEL DOORS, moulded on both sides.—
Ditto ditto ditto, one side
Ledge doors
Roman cement
Paris white
Cast iron columns, caps, and bases.
On SALE, by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

TONGUED and GROOVED FLOORING
Boards, 1 inch and 1¼ inch.
Red pine plank, 2 inches
Ditto batten, 2½ x 7 in.
Ditto scantling, 3 x 4 in.
Ditto joists, 3 x 6 in.
Ditto ditto, 3 x 7 in.
Ditto deals, 3 x 9 in.
Ditto ditto, 3 x 11 in.
Ditto ditto, 3 x 12 in.
4-feet palings
On sale by HOW, WALKER, and Co.

A FIRST-RATE TEAM of Six Horses, with Dray and Harness complete, to be disposed of by private contract, on application to JOHN RIDGE, George-street, Windsor.

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK to NEW ZEALAND —A constant supply of strong, useful mares and fillies for SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers, which can be delivered in Sydney at the shortest notice, and most reasonable rate, by applying to Mr. CHARLES MARTYN, Bazaar, Pitt-street. Also, some choice young heifers.

A FARM of FIFTY ACRES, situate near Campbelltown, to be SOLD upon advantageous terms. Plenty of water and good back run. Apply to BENJAMIN SAMUDA, Longbottom.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two newly-built houses situate in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, built of brick, on stone foundations, containing four rooms, with large attic and kitchen each. They are built of good sound Newtown bricks and colonial hardwood, and all the inside work is varnished cedar, and fitted with cheffoniers, cupboards; the front room has a cornice moulding round; there is a never-failing supply of water, and large yards each, the land being 102 feet deep, with room to build two more houses at the back. They are let to respectable tenants at £91 per annum; price, £600. Title unexceptionable. Apply to M. GUEST, No. 9, Stanley-street.

STORE FOR SALE, at a shipping port in one of the northern districts, with a considerable transit and shipping agency. Substantial buildings and land given in; stock to be taken at a valuation. This store affords an excellent opening for a good man of business, the present proprietor retiring from the concern solely from ill health. For particulars apply to KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street. 7th April.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, STEAM FLOUR MILL, DWELLING-HOUSE, and PREMISES, at GUNNING.—All that eligible and very desirable property known as THE GUNNING STEAM FLOUR MILL, with the seven horse-power high pressure engine, pair of four feet French burr stones, dressing machine, winnowing and smutting machine, together with all the requisite gear and fixings necessary for carrying on an extensive business.

The Mill, which is nearly new, is three stories high, and is most substantially built of brick and well-seasoned colonial hardwood timber, and it is now in most excellent working order and condition. Adjoining thereto is a blacksmith's shop, with fittings complete, and a very excellent five-stalled stable and cart shed.

There is a good well and a large reservoir for water at the rear.

Attached to the mill is a very convenient, well finished, seven-roomed two-storied Dwelling-house, most substantially built of brick and stone, with detached kitchen, scullery, and bakehouse.

There is half-an-acre of land fenced in for a garden.

The whole property stands upon one acre of land, is freehold of inheritance, and was erected and fitted up by the proprietor in the cheap times, without regard to expense. It is well situated, halfway between Goulburn and Yass, and in the midst of a populous and fertile corn-growing district.

For particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM GROVENOR, senior, Gunning, N.S.W.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, the property known as THE UNION STORES, East Maitland. In consequence of an immediate dissolution of partnership, the above property is now offered for sale. Its unrivalled and commanding position, being situate in the centre of the progressing township of East Maitland, are too well known to need comment.

With the property can be taken the present well selected stock of drapery, groceries, &c., or the stock can be taken at a valuation, independent of the property, the purchaser having the option of either taking the premises at a rental, or of purchasing. Immediate application is necessary, it being the determination of the proprietors to wind up the whole of their affairs at once. Further particulars as to terms, &c., can be known upon application to the proprietors, CROFTON and PEARCE, East Maitland.

TO GROCERS, Parties on the look-out for a place of business, those who have a country connection, and others. Stock-in-trade of a Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Provision Dealer, &c. Also, Lease of Premises, to be disposed of by Private Contract. (In consequence of the owner's immediate departure for England.)

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to treat privately for the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. E. Taylor, wholesale and retail grocer, wine and spirit merchant, &c., corner of Crown and Burton streets, Woolloomooloo, a few doors from the South Head Road. Also

The lease of the premises (the rental of which is very moderate), consisting of a spacious shop, convenient dwelling-house, comprising parlour, two excellent bedrooms (might be converted into three), kitchen, well of never-failing water, flagged yard, stable (with loft above), and every other convenience; the whole of which is in excellent repair and condition, the dwelling-house having been only recently papered, painted, and thoroughly done up.

For full particulars apply to Mr. E. TAYLOR, on the premises; or to RISHWORTH and CO., auctioneers, &c. (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street.

WALKER'S WHARF.—For SALE, or to be LEASED for a term of years, the well-known waterside premises, known as Walker's Wharf, together with extensive Bonded and Free Stores, Sheds, Offices, &c. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WALKER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240 Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Horse, Cart, and Harness.
MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-rate strawberry gelding, warranted quiet in gig, dray, and saddle, and well-known in Sydney, having lately belonged to Messrs. Fisher and Son
A nearly new spring cart and harness.

Handsome Pair of Bay Carriage Horses.
MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of bay geldings, with black points, 6 years old, stand 15 hands 3 inches; a perfect match, and have been running together in Sydney for some months past.
To be seen at the Bazaar.

Important Stock Sale at Clydesdale, Black Town Road, near Windsor and Richmond.
MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Richard Fawcett, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his farm, Clydesdale, on THURSDAY, May 3rd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 superior horses, broken in to harness and saddle, some of them very heavy
100 horses unbroken, consisting of light and heavy mares, colts, and fillies
200 superior picked dairy cows, some calved and others springing, all broken in quiet to bail
A large number of cows, very suitable for Sydney milkmen
20 quiet working bullocks
30 bullocks fit for breaking in
50 well-bred heifers
150 ditto ditto, very suitable for the New Zealand market
140 steers, 1 and 2 years old
6 superior bulls
50 pigs, various breeds
3 drays
2 carts, ploughs, harrows, bullock bows and chains, harness, saddlery, tarpaulins, &c.; also
Groceries, hardware, drapery, &c.
Catalogues are in preparation, to be had of the auctioneer.
Luncheon provided.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneer calls the especial attention of New Zealand and Port Phillip buyers, shippers, farmers, graziers, Sydney milkmen, and all in want of superior stock, to this important sale, as Mr. Fawcett's stock is proverbial as being equal to any in the colony.

Draught Horses.
MR. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
12 draught horses, from 4 to 6 years old. They are all subject to trial, and will be on view on Tuesday, 17th instant. Also,
20 light draught ditto, suitable either for carriage, gig, or saddle.
N.B.—The above are a select lot, and have been kept back from the market solely on account of the weather.
No reserve.

Blood Stock.
To Studowners, Sportsmen, and others.
Unreserved Sale of the following Thoroughbred Racing Stock
MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed by — Lackey, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Australian Horse Bazaar, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
NU[illegible]TH, a bay colt, stands 15 hands 2 inches, bred by T. [illegible] Esq., by Sir Hercules, dam, Flora M'Ivor, and now 3 years old
N.B.—It is only necessary to state that he is own brother to the celebrated champion of the turf, Cossack. To sportsmen he would be a desirable acquisition, as he is perfectly broken, and now in active training for the ensuing races.
Also
CLARET, brown gelding, 15 hands 1 inch, 3 years old, by Æther, dam, Flora, by Young Whisker, broken in, and a very promising colt; he has never started for any race, and can be entered for the Maiden Plate, of £100, at the next Homebush Meeting.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established, 1847.
Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.
BURT, HASSALL, and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock,
Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.
THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of building materials comprising
Six navvies' barrows, and numerous boards
Scaffold boards
Flooring boards, grooved and tongued
Carpenter's bench, with double screws
Double-purchase crab winch, rope, fall, &c., complete,
11 casks of Portland and Roman cement, &c., &c.
Terms, cash—No reserve.

Damaged Woollens.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th April, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
An invoice, comprising
Black fawn skins
Wool black doeskins
Brown mixed beavers
Blue and gold ditto.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Sheetings.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lady Wharncliffe, ———, master, from London.
MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th April, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
M in triangle over S—
25 pieces grey sheeting.
All more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Furriers, and others.
MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Two cases superior furs, comprising
Real sable boas and cuffs
Stone marten ditto
French sable boas
British, Polish, and Siberian ditto
Black lynx ditto
Squirrel victorines
Ditto boas
Ditto long ditto
Mock ermine boas.
Terms at sale.

Waterproof Clothing.
MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 13th April, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
A large invoice of waterproof clothing, pilot coats, &c., comprising
Blue pilot chesterfields
Ditto ditto reefing jackets
Zephyr waterproof coats
Reversible alpaca ditto
Ditto melton ditto
Swansdown ditto
Heavy ditto ditto
Ditto ditto lined, composition
Composition, lined
Ditto, unlined
Waterproof leggings
Ditto trousers
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 13th April, 1855.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 13th April, at 11 o'clock precisely (without reserve),
Ninety-seven packages of new and seasonable drapery, comprising—
Real French merinos
All wool British ditto
French twills
Ditto delaines
Coburg and orleans
Black ditto and ditto
Circassian cloths
Alpacas and lustres
Challis plaids
French embroidered dresses
Ditto flounced robes
Ditto silks and satins
Plain black gros
Colored and shot glaces
Silk stripe bayadere robes
Printed cashmere ditto
Ginghams, plain and checked
5-4 prints, garment pattern
7-8 ditto, small ditto
Regatta shirtings
White ditto
Ditto sheetings
Grey ditto
Ditto calicoes
Improved long-cloths
Twilled silesias
Rolled jaconets
Jacconet book and mull muslins
Furniture dimity
Cotton fringes
Linen and cotton diapers
Huckabacks
Cotton checks
Ditto and union ticks
Moleskins, printed and self colours
French kid gloves
Habits, silk and lisle ditto
Children's ditto ditto
Men's and women's hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

At the Circular Wharf.
Ex Lord Ashley.
Bangor Slates.
To Builders and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, the 13th April, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
7000 best Bangor slates, duchess size.
Terms, cash.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.—We are desired to direct particular attention to the Sale THIS DAY, FRIDAY, of the stock-in-trade of that extensive and well-known establishment, No. 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, consisting of one of the best stocks of Drapery in the colony; the whole of which must be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of cost, to close accounts.
ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer.

The entire Stock-in-Trade of No. 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales.
To Drapers, Hosiers, Milliners, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire and valuable stock-in-trade of 244, George-street, consisting of
Silks and satins
Shawls
French and British merinos
Coburgs and orleans
Cashmere dresses
Millinery, in endless variety
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Prints
Sewn goods
Ready-made dresses
Wearing apparel
Slop clothing
Linens
Woollens, &c., &c.
N.B. The auctioneer particularly wishes to direct public attention to the above important sale of stock, extremely valuable, the whole of which is in first-rate condition, and must be sold to the highest bidder. Therefore, the trade and others will have a rare opportunity of securing real bargains.
Terms liberal.

In the Insolvent Estate of M. E. Wood, Paramatta-street.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
Stock of Drapery and Millinery.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of Mrs. M. E. Wood, draper, Parramatta-street.

Town of Watson's Bay.
Victoria Pier.
THIS landing place will be set apart by the proprietors of the town of Watson's Bay for the use of the public for ever.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.

Highly Important to Drapers, Clothiers, Country Buyers, &c., &c.
Hats, Bonnets, and Clothing.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th day of April next, at 11 o'clock,
Several cases of clothing, hats, and bonnets, just imported from Scotland direct, comprising
Suits of doeskin and tweed, of various colours and assorted sizes
Pilot cloth coats and overcoats
Doeskin trousers, best quality
Black and checked trousers
Shepherd tartan plaid long shawls
Indiarubber reversible coats and leggings, assorted qualities
Wove long shawls, Paisley manufacture
Long and square shawls, printed cashmere
Long and square worsted shawls, finest quality
Suits of pilot cloth, 3 pieces each
Suits of black ditto, ditto
Shooting coats, fancy doe
Whitney ditto, ditto ditto
Drab petersham coats
Blue and fancy whitney ditto
Himalaya coats
Pilot long jackets
Shepherd tweed trousers
Scotch ditto ditto
Assorted ditto ditto
Milled doeskin trousers
Chiene and checked ditto
Rich silk and embroidered vests
Cloth and tweed vests, assorted
HATS AND BONNETS.
114 drab felt bonnets
30 black and brown ditto
13 brown beaver ditto
17 trimmed felt ditto
26 girls' bloomer hats
36 fur caps
13 alpaca hats
31 men's drab felt hats
62 boys' and infants' satin hats
48 light tweed caps
36 black cadet caps
The attention of the trade is directed to the sale of the above goods, which have recently been imported, and sent for positive sale with many articles not enumerated above.
Terms at sale.

28,000 Feet Tweed Cedar, ex Flirt.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Davies' Wharf, on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock,
28,000 feet prime Tweed River cedar, now landing, ex Flirt, on Davies' Wharf.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, &c.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their enlarged rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
100 packages assorted nails
Five kitchen ranges
Chaff cutting machine
Corn mill
Phillip's patent fire annihilators
Garden engines
Truck wheels
Scissors
Scales and weights
Iron stretchers,
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Oil and Colour Men, Painters, Glaziers, &c.
145 Drums Linseed Oil, boiled and raw.
The first lot to be offered.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, the first lot to be offered,
145 drums linseed oil, boiled and raw, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Her Majesty's Steamship ACHERON.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on account of Her Majesty's Government, at their enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Her Majesty's steamship ACHERON, coppered and copper-fastened, with all her stores, gear, sails, chains, anchors, steam engine, machinery, and appurtenances, as she now lies alongside the Commissariat Wharf, Lower George-street, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to day of sale.
Her engine is 200 horse power, was made by the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Seaward and Co., London; and was thoroughly overhauled and repaired at H. M. Dockyard, Woolwich, a few years since; it has two cylinders, 48 1-8th inch each; length of stroke, 4½ feet, metallic piston; supposed weight of engine, boilers, &c. about 170 tons.
She has flue iron boilers, made in H. M. Dockyard, Woolwich, with two separate parts; height of top boiler, 4 inches below load water line; six furnaces, 7 6-12 feet long by 2 feet broad; pressure of safety valve, 4½ lbs; one stroke hole forward, with deck or engine-room hatches for ventilation; the length of funnel is 29½ feet by 4 feet diameter. Her bankers will stow 230 tons of coals.
She is 132 feet between perpendiculars, 164 feet overall, 34 feet beam between paddle boxes, 47 feet 10 inches outside paddle boxes.
Engine-room, 30 feet long.
Lower deck, 40 feet.
Depth of hold, 18 feet.
Her inventory consists of every requisite necessary for a steam vessel of her power, amongst which will be found
Two patent bower and three stock anchors
Five extra stocks
No. 1 chain cable, 109 fathoms
One ditto ditto, 75 ditto
One swivel mooring
Pair shackles, chain hooks, and gear, for ditto
One, each 8 and 11 inch, hamper cables, 101 fathoms
Ditto, 3½ and 4¼ hawsers
Cordage machine for making rope
Full suit of sails, spar and spar yards, &c.
Downton's fire pumps, hose
Spare blocks, boatswain's stores of every description, cabin fixtures, utensils, &c.; full particulars of which may be seen in inventory.
Terms at sale.

FASHIONABLE, ELEGANT, AND USEFUL FURNITURE, of every description, made in England, selected and imported by Mr. William Fairfax, expressly for this market.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell, on the premises, opposite the Cathedral in George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th of April, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the fashionable, elegant, and useful stock of Mr. William Fairfax, cabinet maker and upholsterer. The greater part of which comprises goods of the very best description, made by himself, and part selected from the stocks of some of the most fashionable houses in the trade prior to his leaving England.
The lots will amount to nearly 360, and may possibly require two days, but the auctioneers will commence exactly at the time fixed, and as everything must be disposed of, they hope to complete the sale on the first day.
A few of the most expensive articles are enumerated, viz.
Rosewood loo tables, highly polished
Mahogany ditto, ditto
Walnut wood ditto, ditto
Mahogany, occasional, and sofa tables
Card tables, in rosewood, mahogany, and walnut
Tables of various patterns, including dressing, work tables, Sutherland ditto, plain and ornamental, in great variety
1 8-feet richly carved Spanish mahogany sideboard
1 rosewood cheffonier, marble top, plate glass back, and drawers
1 walnut wood ditto, ditto
Mahogany hair-seated sofas
Ditto ditto chairs, of various patterns
1 rosewood Canterbury whatnot
4 Walnut ditto ditto
2 half-circle ditto ditto
2 mahogany ditto ditto
3 square whatnots, inlaid shelves
2 handsome colonial-made book-cases
Rosewood, maple, zebra wood, and mahogany book shelves
Walnut and rosewood devonports
Ditto ditto coffee and chess tables
Ditto ditto music stools
1 pair new globes, each 12 and 18 inches diameter, corrected to 1854
Mahogany spring seated easy chairs
Rosewood and walnut devotional chairs
Ditto ditto Elizabethan work chairs
24 mahogany hair-seated dining-room chairs
48 walnut spring drawing-room ditto
48 rosewood ditto ditto ditto
48 mahogany ditto ditto ditto
66 occasional chairs, assorted
Folding derby chairs, assorted
Children's chairs
Mahogany Albert bedstead, damask curtains
Iron tube French bedsteads
Mahogany bedsteads
Walnut cabriole couches, spring-seated
Mahogany dining table, spare leaves
Ditto and rosewood footstools
Floor cloth, matting, mats
Damask, in pieces, assorted patterns
Chimney glasses, butlers' trays
Bootjacks, towel horses
Oak and mahogany hat stands
Square whatnots
Hair and damask covered footstools
700 pieces paperhangings, hassocks assorted
Furniture print, bed tick, sacking
Hair, seating, fringes, and various things in the upholstery line
Ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases
Pocket dressing cases, travellers' ditto
Writing desks in great variety
Tea caddies ditto, telescopes
Eight-day clocks,
Plated tea services, bread baskets, liqueur frames, egg frames, candlesticks, waiters, and a great variety of other articles.
Catalogues, in the hands of the printers, will be ready on Friday before the sale.
Terms at sale.

GROSE VALE ESTATE HAWKESBURY RIVER!!!
39 valuable, compact, and well-arranged AGRICULTURAL FARMS, varying in size from 20 to 75 acres, having frontages to the well-known and celebrated Hawkesbury River and Grose River; also, intersected by two Creeks, which were never known to be dry. Several of these Farms have had improvements made upon them, a portion of the land being fenced in, and now under cultivation. These lots are indicated upon the plan, now exhibited at the City Mart.
The well-known celebrity of the HAWKESBURY RIVER DISTRICT for Agricultural and Farming purposes, more especially the very locality in which these Farms are situate, viz., near the RICHMOND FLATS, would render it superfluous on the part of the Auctioneers were they to attempt to dilate upon the many advantages which connects themselves with this highly valuable and important Estate: they will merely content themselves by drawing attention to one or two of the leading features.
The greater portion of the Farms have frontages to the Hawkesbury River (the finest fresh water river in the colony)); the remaining portion have either water frontages to Grose River, or are intersected by fresh water creeks, never known to fail in the driest season.
The soil is particularly rich and alluvial near the rivers, and throughout is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The distance to the town of Richmond is only three miles, and to Windsor about six miles, thus affording easy access in bringing the produce into either markets; or, if preferable, might be easily forwarded on to Parramatta or Sydney markets—teams for the conveyance of such produce being constantly employed on the road.
. Especial attention is directed to the valuable timber with which this Estate abounds, consisting of the finest Iron Bark, Stringy Bark, and Blue Gum, which has been carefully preserved by the grantee, and is now available for the purposes of sawing, splitting, &c., and will prove of the utmost importance, in consequence of the general scarcity of good timber in this neighbourhood, a ready market for which may be obtained at Richmond or Windsor.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the proprietor to submit for public competition, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 30th of April, at 11 o'clock,
That highly important and valuable property on the RIVER HAWKESBURY, known as GROSE VALE ESTATE, comprising 1820 acres of rich arable land, admirably adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes, well watered by the rivers Hawkesbury and Grose, intersected by several creeks running through the property.
The whole is subdivided into thirty-nine compact and well-arranged farms, varying in size from 20 to 75 acres each.
Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 average about 70 acres each, and are bounded on the north by Mason's Creek; on the south by a reserve road 1 chain wide, covered with heavy valuable timber.
Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 have water frontages of 10 chains each to the Grose River, and are bounded on the south by the creek before mentioned.
Lots 10, 12, 14, 16, 38, and 30 comprise portions of cultivations and other improvements.
Lots 21 to 32 inclusive average about 25 acres each, and all (with the exception of lot 31) have water frontages to the Hawkesbury River, and are also well watered by the two creeks.
Lots 33 to 39 inclusive average about 25 acres each, with frontages to the Grose River.
Lots 32, 34, and 35 have erected thereon a comfortable house, stockyard, fenced paddock, with other improvements.
A large plan is now exhibited at the rooms, and lithographs will be ready for delivery within a few days.
Terms within the limit of every man's means—25 per cent. cash deposit, 25 per cent. 6 months, with bank interest; the remainder may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
Title, Grant from the Crown by purchase.

FRIDAY, 13th instant.
Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Fancy papier mache bellows
Hand bells
Letter clips
Assorted extracts in cut glass
Scents
Eau de Cologne
Lavender water
Grey and scarlet-edge belts
Silk and bead purses
Straw reticules
Papier mache card racks
Watch stands
Papeteries
Knitting boxes
Work boxes
Fancy bellows
Dressing cases
Inkstands
Jewel cases
Tea caddies
Telescopes
Silver pencil cases
Purses, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 13th instant.
Herrings, Sauces, Guinness's Stout, Confectionary.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Moire's red herrings, in tins
Assorted sauces
Capers
Arrowroot
Confectionary
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 13th instant.
Paperhangings.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases superior French paperhangings, in all the newest styles.
Terms at sale.

Timber, ex Emma.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, and others.
Garsed's (late Brodie and Craig's) Wharf.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Garsed's Wharf (late Brodie and Craig's), at half-past 2 o'clock, THIS DAY, 13th April,
3920 pieces of hardwood timber, containing by measurement 54,528 feet, as per Hobart Town invoice, and consisting chiefly of quarterings, of the following dimensions—
4 x 3, 5 x 3, 6 x 3
6 x 4, 7 x 3, 9 x 3
8 x 3, 6 x 6, 8 x 6
Just landed, ex Emma, from Hobart Town, and now lying on Mr. Garsed's Wharf, (late Brodie and Craig's), and to be sold on account of whom it may concern, without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, &c.,
On the Premises, 282, George-street, FRIDAY, 13th April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. W. Dean, 282, George-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 13th April,
A variety of elegant and very useful household furniture, amongst which, in the drawing room, are a richly-carved mahogany sofa, twelve chairs, two arms, two footstools, covered in rich satin damask; a handsome mahogany secretary, enclosed with sliding front; mahogany ladies' davenport, with turned spiral pillars in front; rosewood cheffonier, carved back, with glass panels, beautifully finished; handsome cottage pianoforte, in a choice specimen of walnut tree.
In the boudoir, are an elegant rosewood settee, six chairs, two footstools, covered in rich chintz, one rosewood canterbury; inlaid japan chairs, covered with crimson silk; rosewood loo table, papier mache work, and other fancy tables.
IN THE PRINCIPAL BEDROOM.
One very lofty and elegant post brass bedstead, with hair mattress, feather bolsters and pillows, with washstands, looking glasses, and other requisites.
Two other bedrooms have iron bedsteads, with hair mattresses, &c., child's crib, cedar sides, lined with chintz, &c.
PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, &c.
Rich chimney glasses, dining and other tables, chairs, very choice framed prints and drawings, together with a great variety of valuable and useful articles too numerous to particularise.
The above will be ready for inspection at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, previous to sale, and parties desirous to view the same are invited to enter by the private door, being more convenient and accessible to the rooms.
Terms, cash.

Marine Residence.—Allotments of Building Land.
Birkenhead Estate.
For Auction Sale, 16th April.
The remaining Allotments of the Township of Birkenhead, together with the Dwelling House, Appurtenances, &c., thereto belonging.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell the above, at the New Rooms, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 16th April,
The above most eligible and very desirable properties.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Cottage and Market Garden, on the picturesque and beautiful Hen and Chicken Bay, and within one mile of the Parramatta Road.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 16th April,
A very neat wooden Cottage, and Garden of two acres of excellent land, having a frontage of 24 perches to the Broughton Road, and 3 chains of water frontage to the Hen and Chicken Bay, at a distance of one mile from the Sydney and Parramatta Road, and the Ashfield railway station.
The Land is of the richest garden soil, so peculiar to this locality, a considerable portion of which is in a high state of cultivation—there being at present nearly 2000 cabbages on the ground almost ready for market.
The Cottage is in very good condition, and contains four rooms, of the following dimensions, in feet—13 x 12, 10 x 12, 13 x 7, 10 x 7. The front rooms are brick-nogged, and boarded floors; ceilings canvased and whitewashed, and galvanized iron roof.
There is a spacious yard at the back, which is drained, and affords sufficient room for a stable and outhouses, and bark enough at hand for roofing the same. There is also a never failing water tank, cut down a solid rock. 10 feet deep by 10 feet 6 inches wide, always full of the purest water.
This property is also within a quarter of a mile of the Government wharf on the Parramatta River, affording most easy and convenient transit for produce and goods, either by water, land, or railway; and must ensure a solid and satisfactory investment for capital.
The terms will be such as to meet the requirements of all classes of buyers.
Title—Grant from the Crown, by purchase.

Extensive Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.
Preliminary Notice.
Two Days' Sale.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th April, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock,
195 packages of seasonable new goods, now landing.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

MOST DESIRABLE AND TRULY VALUABLE PROPERTY.
The admired residence of Mr. Archibald Ashdown, with out-offices, productive gardens, and choice grounds attached.
In the highest state of improvement and cultivation, situated on the Parramatta Road, immediately opposite the well-known estate of Ashfield Park, the property of Mrs. Underwood, and distant about four miles from the City boundary.
The present business arrangements of the owner rendering a City residence indispensable, he has reluctantly determined on disposing of this property, upon which he has spared no expense in effecting various improvements, with the view of retaining it as a permanent abode.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 16th April,
The above valuable property, which has been subdivided into eight lots, as follows—
LOT 1 comprises that portion of the land commencing at its western boundary, and running easterly, having a frontage to the Parramatta Road of 250 feet, with an average depth of about 400 feet, on which is erected the house, out-offices, &c., as more particularly described hereafter.
LOT 2 adjoins the foregoing, and has a frontage to the Parramatta Road of about 170 feet, with an average depth of about 500 feet. Upon this is erected a prettily constructed brick cottage.
LOTS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are situated at the back of Lots 1 and 2, and have frontages to the Queen's road of about 50 feet each, and an uniform depth of 241 feet.
As above stated, Lot 1 comprises the House and other buildings, with sufficient grounds attached, including gardens, paddock, &c., to render it complete for a residence in every respect. The House contains, in addition to the hall or passage, Nine Rooms, variously appropriated as Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlour, Bedrooms, &c., together with a convenient Pantry.
The rooms are of a convenient size, and well arranged; but more especial reference may be made to the Dining-room, which is both spacious and handsome; its dimensions being 20 feet x 18 feet x 11 feet high, prettily and pleasantly lighted with French lights, which open upon a spacious verandah that extends along the whole of the building on this side.
Detached from the above, but in close proximity, is a range of buildings, comprising the Kitchen, Wash-room, Laundry, and Dairy or Store-room; in addition to which there is the Coach-house, Stables, and Hay-loft over.
It having been the residence of the present owner during the past six years, it has, during that time, been constantly undergoing improvements, not the least among which may be mentioned its abundant supply of water. In addition to a good well in the garden, and large water-hole in the paddock for the use of cattle, &c., there has been constructed at great expense an underground tank, capable of holding about 7000 gallons of water. It is built of brick, and roman cemented, arched over, and completely out of view, into which is collected, by means of guttering round the building, the rain water; the overplus being conveyed by earthen piping placed under ground into the well above alluded to. The water is obtained from the tanks by means of cast-iron piping attached to an iron pump, fitted with conical metal valves, placed at the back of the main building, and immediately opposite the kitchen door.
The grounds attached to the above are prettily laid out, and in a high state of cultivation, the gardens being stocked with a large variety of fruit trees and vines, all in full bearing—among which may be enumerated, apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, damsons, bullaces, almonds, apples, pears, oranges, lemons, citrons, quinces, loquats, &c., &c. Adjoining the garden, and leading therefrom, is an excellent grass paddock, in which there is erected the cow shed, fowl house, piggery, &c., and a large fowl yard, well secured with high paling fence.
ON LOT 2 is erected a substantial and tastefully formed brick cottage, of four rooms, with enclosed kitchen garden attached, the remainder of the land being grass paddock, and of sufficient extent for the erection of a residence, and the formation of pleasure grounds around it.
THE LOTS AT THE BACK, fronting the Queen's Road, consist of land under cultivation, partly as a garden, and partly as a hay and corn paddock, and having been constantly and plentifully manured, is therefore more capable of producing anything that the season will admit of.
A very important fact, which must be kept in view with regard to this property, is its extremely healthy position, being situated on the top of the hill, it is consequently and in accordance with the reversal of the order of things on this "other side of the world," both cooler in summer and warmer in winter than in the valleys or less elevated positions.
The views are exceedingly pretty and extensive; those looking towards the north being particularly so, embracing, as they do, the waters of Hen and Chicken Bay and Parramatta River; with the highly cultivated orchards and grounds in the neighbourhood of Kissing Point, &c., presenting a most charming and delightful landscape.
It is particularly requested that parties will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded during the interim of the time of sale, of viewing this very eligible property, and judging for themselves.
Cards for the purpose, obtainable at the Auctioneers' Office, where there is a large plan on view.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 14th April.
Kip and Harness Leather.
To Harness, Bootmakers, and others.
100 Sides Kip Leather
72 Sides Harness ditto
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
100 sides kip leather
72 sides harness ditto
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 13th April.
To Furniture Dealers, Carpenters, and others.
Stock-in-trade of Cedar and Colonial-made Furniture of Mr. Michael Macdermott, Pitt-street.
By Order of the Assignees in the Estate.
Positive and Unreserved Sale.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises, 152, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock (without reserve),
Cedar boards } About 2000 feet
Scantling }
Bedsteads, chests drawers
Tables, chairs, cheffoniers
Round tables, column drawers
Tables, palliasses, cane chairs
Cedar chairs, mattresses, meat safes
Desks, wardrobes, card tables
Iron bedsteads
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 16th April.
100 cases Lowndes' Old Tom, in Bond.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases Lowndes' old tom, in bond, each 1 dozen.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 16th April.
To Spirit Merchants and others.
5 Hogsheads Martell's Brandy for Unreserved Sale.
A very fine Sample.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, the first lots (without reserve),
Ex Callao.
5 hogsheads Martell's brandy, in ditto
Terms at sale.
Samples can be seen at the Mart on Saturday next.

Stock-in-Trade of a Saddler, Household Furniture, and Effects.
MR. H. H. GRAVES has received instructions from Mr. Fletcher to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 14th April, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, No. 546, George-street South, opposite Christ Church, without reserve,
The whole of the shop goods, consisting of superior hogskin and stock saddles, bridles, brass-mounted shaft and leading harness, saddle press, flap boards, and other articles connected with the trade; after which furniture and effects, comprising dining and other tables, hair-seated chairs, horse hair sofa, washstands, bedsteads, carpets, pictures, kitchen utensils, and other goods too numerous to enumerate.
Terms cash, and no reserve.

Messrs. Henry Houghton and Co.'s second Great Autumnal Sale, Drapery, Slops, Clothing, Blankets, Carpets, Hearth-rugs Ribbons, Gloves, Flowers, &c., &c., &c.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Henry Houghton and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, TUESDAY the 17th, and WEDNESDAY the 18th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, each day,
The whole of their Stock of manufactured goods,
Without Reserve.
The goods are of the most superior description, and comprise every article suitable for the autumn and winter trade.
7-4 extra fine French merinos
Ditto ditto coburgs
Ditto ditto alpacas
6-4 ditto black ditto
Rich French printed cashmeres
Ditto British ditto
Ditto delaines
Ditto balzorines
An immense variety of the newest styles of material for
LADIES' WINTER DRESSES.
A splendid lot of
Rich silks, satins, satinets, and glaces, in blacks, fancies, and figures
A large lot of
French ribbons
Ditto flowers
Lace goods
French kid gloves
Silk, Berlin, and thread ditto
MANCHESTER GOODS.
5-4 fancy prints
7-8 ditto
7-8 navy blues
7-8 glazed furnitures
7-8 black and whites
36-inch white shirtings
Horrocks' all letters
72 to 90 inch sheetings
30 to 36 inch grey ditto
Cotton and linen checks
Ditto ditto ticks
Stout drab moleskins and cords
Furniture dimity
Table linen and diapers
Fine Irish linens and lawns
Book, check, and jaconet muslins
Toilet covers and quilts
White counterpanes
WOOLLEN GOODS.
Real and imitation Welsh flannels
Real witney blankets, all sizes
Scarlet and blue ditto
6-4 printed druggets
Brussels carpets
Patent tapestry carpets
Handsome hearth rugs
Kidderminster carpets
Blue and scarlet serges
SLOPS AND SUPERFINE CLOTHING.
Moleskin and cotton cord trousers
Worsted ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black and drab ditto
Blue pilot and beaver ditto
American pea coats
Black and coloured cloth ditto
Black frock coats
Seamen's clothing of every description
Waterproof ditto ditto
Bearskin coats
Drab driving ditto
Boys' clothing
Stout Scotch twill shirts
Fancy regatta shirts (washed)
White shirts (washed)
Boys' and youths' shirts (washed)
Blue serge shirts
White lambswool and merino ditto
Ditto ditto pants
HATS and CAPS.
Men's fine felt hats
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's and boys' caps
Children's hats
Christy's black Paris hats
HOSIERY.
Men's brown half hose
Ditto lambswool ditto
Ditto ditto hose
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto black ditto ditto
Children's socks
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIES.
Ladies' fancy neckties
Gents' fancy bandanas
Ditto real corahs
Ditto imitation ditto
Ditto ducape and brussels
Fancy opera ties
Beaufort and albert ditto.
This is, without a single exception, the most splendid and useful lot of goods ever offered for unreserved sale in Sydney, the whole being in the original packages. Shippers and wholesale drapers will do well by attending the sale.

CIRCULAR QUAY.
Elizabeth-street North,
Allotment No. 11 of Section 103, in the Government plan of the City of Sydney.
Title—Grant by purchase from the Crown.
Terms at sale.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
ALLOTMENT No. 11 of SECTION No. 103, in the government plan of the city of Sydney; having 30 feet frontage to Elizabeth-street, by a depth of about 66 feet 10 inches, extending to and having 30 feet to a reserved lane at the rear.
The particular attention of the public is called to the sale of this splendid block of land, which, from its PROXIMITY TO THE CIRCULAR QUAY, is most eligibly situated for a FIRST-CLASS STORE, or MERCANTILE PREMISES of any description. Nearly all the surrounding lots are occupied by buildings of this class; and considering the enormous amount of business transacted in connection with this part of the city, and the small extent of land unoccupied, the purchaser at this sale must make A GOOD INVESTMENT.

COUNTY OF ARGYLE.
300 ACRE FARM, situate on Bungonia Creek, at Bungonia, near GOULBURN.
TITLE—Grant from the Crown.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 300 ACRES, situate at Bungonia, near Goulburn, on the high road to BRAIDWOOD and MANEROO, being the land granted to Mrs. Mary Shiel.
. This farm is bounded on one side by a chain of ponds, and there is A GOOD HOUSE UPON IT.
Formerly let as a Public-house, when the property YIELDED A RENTAL OF £150 per annum. The house contains eight rooms, and there is also a detached kitchen, stables, store, and two grass and one cultivation paddock, and a good garden. Nearly the whole of the property has been enclosed.
Term at sale.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
MILLER'S POINT, CITY OF SYDNEY.
MUN'S-LANE.
3 Excellent BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, upon one of which A GOOD BRICK HOUSE upon stone foundation, has been partly erected.
TITLE DEEDS may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Nichols and Williams, Solicitors, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th April,
The undermentioned allotments situate at MILLER'S POINT.
ALLOTMENT No. 1, as per plan, has a frontage of 18 feet 4 inches to Mun's-lane by a depth of about 47½ feet, and is bounded on the north by a reserved gateway entrance 8 feet 11 inches wide.
. Upon this allotment A GOOD HOUSE has been commenced, of which a stone-built sunk cellar, a brick-built entrance story, and the chamber story to about 14 feet above the joists, and extending over the gateway, have been erected. The joists of two floors have been laid, and A GOOD DWELLING might be completed at a trifling outlay. The purchaser of this allotment is entitled to the right of building over the gateway.
ALLOTMENTS 2 AND 3, as per plan, have each a frontage of about 14 feet 9 inches to Mun's-lane, by a depth of about 46 feet.
These allotments are situated in a very populous portion of the city, and are admirably adapted for the erection of dwellings for respectable mechanics and parties connected with the shipping business, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the PRINCIPAL WHARVES IN DARLING HARBOUR, they would no doubt be found a very profitable investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

COLLEGE-STREET, STRAWBERRY HILLS.
Building Allotment.
MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 13th April,
A CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENT, situate in College-street, Strawberry Hills, having a frontage to that street of 30 feet 8 inches by a depth to a side lane of 45 feet.
The above is a first-rate piece of land for a mechanic to erect thereon a homestead, and from its proximity to the railway will prove an improving investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BALLATER.
A beautiful little Farm, of about 56 acres, situate on Wolli Creek, Cook's River, seven miles from Sydney, adjoining Wanstead, the property of S. H. Marsh, Esquire, and sold in consequence of the departure of the proprietor from the colony.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 13th April,
That beautiful little farm known as BALLATER, consisting of about 56 acres, situate on Wolli Creek, Cook's River, in the parish of St. George, and distant only about seven miles from Sydney.
The improvements comprise—
An excellent WEATHER-BOARDED COTTAGE, containing ten rooms and a store
DETACHED KITCHEN
OTHER OUT-OFFICES
GARDEN and ORCHARD, of about 3½ acres, well stocked with a variety of pear, peach, orange, and mulberry trees, as well as some very choice vines.
Also, TWO PADDOCKS, of about 10 acres.
. The soil of the garden is quite equal to the MARKET GARDENS OF RUSHCUTTER'S BAY and BOTANY, and there is a constant supply of the purest water on the farm, as it has about 56 CHAINS FRONTAGE TO WOLLI CREEK.
There is also an abundance of timber for billet and fire wood on the uncleared land.
This is a very snug property, the house is in capital order, and in every way fit for the reception of a respectable family. In point of time, the distance from Sydney is inconsiderable, as the Omnibuses run all day between the City and the Cook's River Dam, which is about a mile from Ballater. The prospective value of the property must not be lost sight of, for there is no doubt that the opening of the Branch Line of Railway to Cook's River, by facilitating the means of communication with Sydney, will materially increase the value of all property in that neighbourhood.
Terms at sale.

COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE.
MAXWELL COTTAGE, together with extensive range of out-offices, garden, &c., situate at the corner of BURTON and RILEY STREETS.
Terms at sale.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th of April, at 11 o'clock,
That well known, comfortable, and commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, MAXWELL COTTAGE, situate at the corner of Burton and Riley-streets, close to the South Head-road, and within a short distance of HYDE PARK.
It is built of stone, with handsome terrace in front, and contains the following apartments:—
On the Ground Floor, spacious Hall, dining and drawing rooms and two bed-rooms. The drawing-room opens by French windows into a balcony at the rear 6 feet wide with Venetian sides.
On the Attic Floor, there are two excellent bed-rooms lighted by dormer windows.
In the Basement, there are two servants' rooms, large kitchen, laundry, and pantry.
. The stonework and all the fittings in the house are of the most substantial character. The wood work is of cedar, of the first order, with Venetian shutters to the whole of the windows. The roof is shingled and fitted with water pipes. At the rear of the house are
THE STABLES, built in the same style of stone, comprising two roomy stalls, coach-house, hay-loft, and harness and servants' rooms, also fowl house, cow bail, &c. Large yard with entrance by large gate from Riley-street. The inner yard is nearly flagged, and the outer one partly walled. The ground to the west of the house is tastefully planted with shrubs, and is rich and productive. There is also an EXCELLENT WELL on the premises.
Maxwell Cottage is really a commodious and comfortable family residence, occupying a position WELL KNOWN FOR ITS SALUBRITY, and within a few minutes' walk of the chief streets of the city. The whole of the buildings are now in a first-rate state of repair. There is ample space vacant at the corner of Burton and Riley streets for the erection of another good house, without at all interfering with the present premises. The view from Maxwell Cottage is very beautiful, taking in the Harbour, Domain, and Flagstaff.
Plan on view at the Room.

SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a Cottage and 7½ Acres of Land, on the Botany Road, about a mile beyond the Waterloo Mills.
Title—Grant by purchase from the Crown.
Terms:—Half cash
Half credit for two years.
MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD, situate on the Botany Road, about a mile beyond the Waterloo Mills, and within about two miles of the city. It consists of 7½ acres, the greater part of which is enclosed, and is the best MARKET GARDEN LAND.
It has been worked for some time past, and is now under crop, so that parties wishing to purchase can judge of the quality of the land by the produce. There is A CAPITAL WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE upon it, of two large Rooms, 15 feet x 16 feet, on stone foundations, and which might easily be added to. Also, a
Two-stall Stable
Hayshed
Cowhouse, &c., and
Two splendid Wells,
furnishing an ample supply of the purest water.
This is really a splendid chance for AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL to secure a snug homestead for life. The land is good, and the cottage only about two years built. ITS PROXIMITY TO THE CITY, with an excellent road all the way, gives this little property a very great advantage over the generality of similar lands; as upon it as much work could be done in the way of carting vegetables to the market and manure to the ground by one horse as by three, where the distance was greater, and the road, as is generally the case, sandy. The liberal terms, also, bring it within the reach of almost every class of purchaser, and it would be found a good investment, were it only to sell again.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Horses.
Highly important to buyers of Stock for New Zealand and the neighbouring Colonies.
MR. JAMES T. RYAN will sell by auction, at Mr. James Lander's Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
Between sixty and seventy colts, mares, and fillies, direct from the Mudgee district.
They are of a most superior description, and principally the progeny of the celebrated stallion, St. John, many of them possessing great strength of bone and sinew, and admirably adapted for cavalry chargers, sporting nags, stylish hackneys, and for gig and carriage purposes. Among this choice lot are a number of useful mares and heavy cart fillies of rare power and beauty, and just the sort for exportation to New Zealand or the neighbouring colonies.
The whole will be sold without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

To Butchers, Dealers in Cattle, Bullock Drivers, Milkmen, and others.
MR. W. S. MITCHELL has received instructions from Mr. Croft, to sell, at Camden, by public auction, on SATURDAY, 14th day of April, 1855, at 11 o'clock, a.m.
91 bullocks
75 cows and heifers, all springing
Horses
Family phaeton, in first-rate condition
Terms at sale.

Australian Agricultural Company.
Great Sale of Superior Stock, at Stroud, 25th April.
MR. A. DODDS has received instructions from Marcus F. Brownrigg, Esq., General Superintendent A. A. Company, to submit to public competition, at Stroud, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, at 12 o'clock, Stock of the following descriptions, viz.—
200 French and Saxon rams
25 pure bred Durham cows
40 three-quarter bred Durham cows
60 three-quarter bred Durham heifers
80 pure and three-quarter bred Durham bulls
50 brood mares and foals
30 horses and mares, broken in to saddle and harness
20 ponies
6 mules. Also,
The Welsh pony (entire) Taffy.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Immediately after the close of the Company's sale, any other stock belonging to settlers and others in the district will be put up to auction, should they wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of the same.

The residue of the magnificent Estate of Bona Vista, consisting of rich Agricultural and Pasture Land, situate and lying between Tocal and the flourishing township of Paterson, bounded by the Government highroad and the splendid Paterson River navigable for vessels of various tonnage.
MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has received instructions from the Manager and Directors of the British and Colonial Bank and Loan Company to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, the following unsold portions of the magnificent estate of Bona Vista:—
Lot 11.—Containing 60 acres good pastoral land.
Lots 13 to 16.—Four farms, 52 acres each, partially cleared and cultivated, soil exceedingly rich.
Lots 17 to 28.—Twelve farms, 40 acres each, partially cleared and cultivated, rich agricultural and pasture land.
Lot 29.—Twenty-four acres 3 roods, good agricultural and pasture land.
Lot 31.—Twenty-two acres and half good agricultural and pasture land.
Lots 36 to 43.—Eight four and a half acre allotments, fronting the street bounding the township on the east.
Lots 11 to 17, 19, and 21 to 42.—31 garden and building allotments, varying in size from one rood and twenty-five perches to one acre and three roods.
Also two additional lots, shown upon the plan as the extension of the town, consisting of thirty acres each, more or less.
These lots will be sold, and are recommended to speculators as well worthy their attention, and well suited for the purpose for which they were reserved upon the plan.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms.—Upon the fall of the hammer each purchaser shall pay to the auctioneer, in cash, one-third of the purchase money, and give his promissory notes for the balance by equal instalments at six and nine months, with interest at 7½ per cent., to be secured by retention of the purchase deeds.
Mr. Ledsam respectfully invites the attention of settlers, capitalists, agriculturists, and others, and the public generally, to the sale now advertised.
The estate of Bona Vista is beautiful for situation, and proverbial for its fertility and vegetative qualities.
The land under cultivation, comprising many acres, with an immense proportion laid out in grass paddocks, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat, maize, tobacco, cotton, &c., and is abundantly supplied with fresh water; in a word, THE PRINCELY ESTATE OF "BONA VISTA," consisting of rich agricultural and pasture lands, stands unrivalled amid the varied splendours everywhere visible in the fertile district of the Paterson, said to be the "GARDEN OF NEW SOUTH WALES."
Immediate possession will be given.
Mr. Ledsam has been authorised by Oswald Bloxsome, Esq., manager, to state that there is no intention of reserving any portion of the ESTATE; as being one of the last of the LOAN COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, the whole will positively be sold, provided there is any competition whatever. Mr. Ledsam has also been instructed to sell privately any of the lots above named previous to the day of sale.
Refreshments provided.

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BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at The Rangers, North Shore, Mrs. Oswald Bloxsome, of a son.

On Sunday, the 8th April, Mrs. James Elliot Blake, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. R. Allwood, Mary Anne, third daughter of Mr. H. J. Doubleday, late of the H. E. I. C. S., to Joseph, eldest son of J. Boardman, Esq., of London.

By special license, yesterday, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Rev. G. King, Mr. R. Cronon, Britannia Arms, George-street South, to Ellen, the eldest daughter of Mr. William Sheppard, Chippendale.

DEATHS.

On the 7th instant, at Hexham, on the Hunter River, Letitia, wife of Mr. John Higham, aged 29 years.

At 325, George-street, Sydney, on the 11th instant, aged 43 years, Mr. A. Reynolds, after a short but severe illness.

On the 12th instant, at his residence, Bourke-street, South Head Road, aged 32 years, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Rae, for the last six years overseer of the *Bell's Life in Sydney* newspaper office, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. Thomas Rae are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at three o'clock p.m. The procession will move from his late residence, Bourke-street, South Head Road, at the hour above mentioned precisely. JOHN HILL, Junior, and SON, undertakers, King and Riley streets. N.B. No circulars will be issued.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. Anthony Reynolds are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, George-street, opposite the Markets, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street. April 13th, 1855. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

THE LATE CASE of MURDER.—To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.—Sir,—Business pressing heavily on me, I have but sufficient time to notice a portion of the report of the late inquest, and that, too, hurriedly. At present I will confine myself to the points of the surgical evidence of Dr. MacEwan. Dr. MacEwan swore as follows:—"I never saw a wound in the throat altogether sewed up. I would not sew it up myself. It is usual to leave a portion of the wound open to allow the blood or discharge to escape externally. I do not think that it is proper treatment to sew up the whole of the wound, particularly if the wound is above the larynx. I never saw that practice adopted, nor would I adopt it myself. It is usual to leave a portion of the wound open, so as to prevent the blood flowing into the lungs. The result of closing the wound without leaving an aperture, if done before the blood has ceased to flow, would be that the blood escape either into the larynx, which might be of serious consequence, or into the œsophagus, in which latter case no injury would follow. I did not examine the lungs. I think that the lodgment of the coagulated fluid at the top of the larynx was sufficient to account for the suffocation, which produced death, and that such accumulation of fluid was owing to its not being able to escape externally. If an aperture had been left in the wound, as it ought to have been, that fluid would have had a better chance of escaping."

This is the gravamen of this erudite skilful operative surgeon's testimony, which I denounce as *suppressio veri*—wilfully or premeditately, or through profound ignorance, lies with him. If the former, he has signally failed, for I can produce a dozen affidavits from persons in actual attendance on the unfortunate woman, flatly contradictory of his sworn testimony, that the wound in the throat was entirely sewed up, and that no aperture was left for the blood to flow externally. To either one or other of the charges he shall have to answer to me. He has sworn that which is untrue, either wilfully or through ignorance. The wound, I assert, was not entirely sewn up, as stated by him. Seven points of apposition alone were inserted in a space of four inches and a half, leaving nine open mouths (instead of the one frightful yawning gap), free to exude any or all secretion or fluids that might pass by the larynx through their external apertures. I intend to enter fully into the matter. As to Mr. Stolworthy, I know him not, nor is he known. I append one of many affidavits in reference to this foul and false calumny, which shall appear to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. R. DUIGAN, M.D.

NEW SOUTH WALES, CITY OF SYDNEY.

I, John Garniss, of Liverpool-street, in the City of Sydney, and Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

The wound in the throat of the late murdered woman, Johanna Smith, was not completely sewn up, but seven threads passed through, at equal divisions, thereby leaving eight or nine different openings nearly half an inch apart, through which every fluid she attempted to swallow immediately rushed through the outer openings left there purposely by Doctor Duigan, which, up to the moment of her death, remained open. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, in such case made and provided.

JOHN GARNISS.

Taken and declared before me, at the City of Sydney, this 11th day of April, 1855. } JOHN M'LERIE, J.P.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED. Mr. De LISSA, Sen., optician, 34, Hunter-street, in connexion with the celebrated firm of Messrs. S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, who have received Her Majesty's royal letters patent for their valuable inventions and extraordinary improvements in optical lenses, under the patronage of the nobility and the most eminent London oculists (*see London Times*). The great advantage derived from their improvements is, that the sight is preserved and strengthened; and persons of advanced age, as well as the young, are enabled to read with ease and to discriminate the most minute objects with perfect distinctness, and without suffering those pains in the eye which they are subject to from spectacles now in common use, the glasses being tinted by a valuable process known only to themselves. With these lenses they require a far less magnifying power, without frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. They are not to be equalled for lightness and durability, in panoptic frames, both in steel and gold, and spring suspenders in tortoise-shell frames, to suit every sight.

Mr. De Lissa has had made, expressly for this colony, the Stanhope ense, for the street, which resists the power of the hot sun and sand winds, and keeps the eye cool; opera, race, and perspective glasses, and pocket telescopes of extraordinary power; also, the Sydenham glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles. Large and small acromatic microscopes, of the latest improvements. Mr. DE LISSA, optician and oculist, 34, Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets. At home from 10 till 6, Saturday excepted.

FOR SALE.—Wines, from the well-known House of Todd, James, and Co., Adelphi, London.
Port
Claret
Pale sherry
Brown sherry
Of very superior quality, in three dozen cases.
Champagne
Finest pale brandy
Finest dry gin
Old tom gin
Fine light hock
In one dozen cases.
Old marsala, in hogsheads and quarter-casks. Also
Copper sheathing, 14 oz. to 28 oz., and nails
Muntz's patent metal ditto, 16 oz. to 28 oz., and nails
CC blasting gunpowder, in 25 lb. and 12½ lb. kegs
C ditto ditto, in ditto and ditto
Gunpowder FF, in canisters, lbs. and ½ lbs.
Ditto FFF, in ditto, lbs. and ½ lbs.
Bottled fruits, invoices
Bottled porter
Saddlery, assorted
Trunks shoes
Tobacconists' wares
Pickles.

DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street North.

IN THE Estate of the late SAMUEL BENJAMIN, deceased, of the firm of Benjamin and Moses, George-street, next to the Commercial Bank. The Executors of the above Estate, being anxious to wind up the same, beg to inform shippers, country storekeepers, and the trade generally, that they will sell at and under invoice prices, by the package, the following winter goods, viz.:
Blue pilot coats
Drab ditto ditto
American stout jackets
Buckskin coats
Doeskin ditto
Cloth frock ditto
Black cloth ditto
Cloth vests
Doeskin ditto
Black and coloured silk ditto
Worsted cord trousers
Buckskin ditto
Cloth ditto
Moleskin ditto
Blue pilot cloth ditto
Stout kersey drawers
Black and coloured worsted stockings
An assortment of worsted comforters and night caps
Ditto ditto polkas
Stout striped guernseys
Lambswool and merino shirts and drawers
Fancy shirts, in boxes
Scotch twill shirts
Blue twill shirts
Bed ticks and checks
Unbleached calicoes, 8-4
Hearth rugs
Witney blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Ditto red and blue ditto, ditto
Men's and boys' military caps
French stays
Cotton and worsted hose
Ditto ditto socks
Fancy silk handkerchiefs
Macintosh's reversible coats
Ditto gaiters
South-westers
Welsh and other flannels
Diaper rugs
Haberdashery, &c., &c.

NOW LANDING, ex Ganymede, from London and selected with care by the agents of the undersigned
30 cases bottled fruits, Hill and Ledger's
20 ditto pint pickles, ditto
10 ditto pictorial bloater paste, ditto
10 ditto ditto anchovy past, ditto
20 ditto royal table vinegar, ditto
30 ditto assorted jams and jellies, ditto
20 ditto ditto sauces, ditto
10 ditto vases assorted sauces, ditto
10 ditto Yarmouth bloaters, ditto
15 ditto quart salad oil, ditto
20 ditto pint ditto ditto, ditto
30 ditto ½ pint ditto, ditto
10 ditto Barracco liquorice
30 ditto Colman's starch
20 ditto ditto blue
25 ditto ditto mustard
50 tins ditto ditto
10 cases ditto satin glaze starch
20 ditto Wotherspoon's confectionary, consisting of mixtures, lozenges, comfits, conversations, war medals, prince of wales' kisses, cossacks, motto nuts, jujubes, &c., &c.
20 cases prime North Wilts' cheese
20 ditto ditto double Glo'ster ditto
10 ditto ditto pineapple ditto
1359 tins Carr and Co.'s celebrated Carlisle biscuits, consisting of victoria, fancy, ginger, fruit, cracknel, pic nic, ginger and hunting nuts, almond cakes, ratafias, maccaroons, &c.
10 casks bath bricks
50 casks Day and Martin's genuine blacking
300 boxes pale soap, from the celebrated manufactory of Robert Olden, Cork
10 barrels Barcelona nuts
10 bales shell almonds
30 casks washing soda
WILLIAM ALLEN, Number One, Park-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—20 hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Burton Ale, now landing, ex Moses, in prime order, in lots to suit purchasers. PURKIS and LAMBERT, George-street, 12th April.

MESSRS. VIAL D'ARAM MILLIERE and CO., have now for sale at their Stores, Wynyard-street, the following seasonable and enquired for drapery articles,
Plain silk velvet
Ball dresses of all kinds
Plain de laine
Black cloth, extra fine
Handsomest assortment of
Brocades, silks
French cambrics
Wove shawls
Checked flannels
Ribbons and trimmings
Shirts and stays
Flowers
Cloaks and mantelets
Parasols
Paperhangings
Perfumery
Black lace
Trimmed bonnets and caps, &c.
Finest French blankets, 10 lbs. weight a pair.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, Corrugated Galvanised Iron, at £35 per ton. ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

WHO WANTS MONEY?—S. B. LEGGE gives the best price for every description of household furniture, &c., &c. Direct 152, Bathurst-street East.

NOTICE.—A Double Plate Glass Shop Front for Sale, about being removed from D. Davies, jeweller, George-street. Apply on the Premises, or M. JEWELL, builder, Pitt-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a bargain, the Lease and Goodwill, and Furniture of a house and shop in George-street. Enquire of Mr. CURBY, broker, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a substantial two story brick house, with verandah and balcony, pleasantly situated in a respectable neighbourhood, and suited for a residence for a small family. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, 1084 acres, more or less, of Land situated in the parish of Minto, in the county of Cumberland, with a frontage of upwards of one mile and a quarter to the turnpike-road from Liverpool to Camden, being the northern portion of the Glenlee estate, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. James and Frederick Chisholm. The capabilities of the soil of the greater portion of this estate are equal to those of any of the adjacent properties, so well known among the most fertile and productive farms of New South Wales; and the position of the property, nearly equidistant from Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Camden, insures an immediate sale for all produce, for which there is an active competition amongst consumers, and which may be advantageously disposed of without removal from the farm. For particulars apply to FRANCIS H. GRUNDY, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the undermentioned properties, two adjoining Houses of four rooms each, plenty of water, and all enclosed, situate in Albert-street, Redfern. Apply on the premises, to JOHN SIMONTON, and WM. BEATTIE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 head of various horses, from the country. They are a fine lot, and can be recommended.
Gigs, carts, &c., &c.

FRIDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Hunter River horses
Goulburn ditto
The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses
Carriages, gigs, dog cart, drays, harness, saddlery, &c.

Bay Carriage or Gig Horse.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very powerful bay gelding, 15-3 hands high; has been accustomed to draw a phaeton in Sydney.

Black Draught Horse.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A black draught gelding, just arrived from Moreton Bay, with ton trial.

SATURDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
The usual assortment of horses for
Dray or cart
Gig and carriage
Town and journey hackney; together with
Gigs
Carriages
Drays, carts
Saddles, &c.

Splendid Piebald Entire Pony.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Harrison, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

Prince, a magnificent piebald entire pony, with great power and muscle, he is six years old, 13½ hands high. To breeders and studmasters he would be a valuable acquisition, as there certainly has not been a pony of his shape and make in the market before, and no breed of saddle horses realise a higher price or are more suitable to this country's use than of his description.

He is now on view.

Horse, Cart, and Harness.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid upstanding, noble-looking bay horse, 16 hands high, 5 years old, staunch, and well broken to dray, gig, or carriage; together with a box-cart and harness, in one lot or separately. They are parted with solely on account of the owner having no further use for them.

Berry's Shoalhaven Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions from A. Berry, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, April 21st, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of 25 young horses, from the celebrated stud of A. Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven. They are got by imported horses chiefly, and are a splendid lot, though only broken to saddle.

☞ This is the first lot of Mr. Berry's that has been sent to market, broken to saddle only, and for ordinary saddle purposes, the army or police, will be found very suitable. The well-known character for harness that Berry's horses have obtained fully justifies the auctioneers in saying there will be no difficulty in breaking them in to it. They will be on view FRIDAY, April 20th.

35 Head of Horses, en route from the Clarence.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions from Mr. John O'Brien to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on an early day,

35 head of powerful and well-bred young horses, now en route from the Clarence. They consist of 12 first-class trial dray horses, such as have never been offered for sale at one time in Sydney before; they will be subject to 25 and 30 cwt. trials; 3 very handsome cobs, perfect pictures, up to any weight; 1 pair of superior carriage horses, 4 years old; the remainder are a picked lot of saddle, gig, and second-class dray horses, all warranted. Such a sample, it can positively be asserted, were never offered for sale at one time before, and the attention of the trade and private gentlemen is particularly called to them, as there is every prospect of their being able to meet with any description of horse they may require.

Household Furniture, Jewellery, Ironmongery, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
Chiffoniers, chests of drawers, iron and four-post bedsteads, bedding, &c., &c., ironmongery and cutlery assorted, English gold silver and watches and other jewellery, autumn clothing, boots and shoes, toys, and sundries.

MR. H. PHILLIPS has been instructed to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. S. Phillips, Ariel Clothing Warehouse, Brickfield-hill, near the Haymarket, at half-past 10 o'clock,
One cooking apparatus, sundry kitchen utensils, one shower-bath, gas fittings, one large case with three sliding sashes, one four-post bedstead and palliasse, and sundry clothing.

Household Furniture, Handsome Pictures, Looking-glasses, Clocks, Carpets, and other Effects.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 477, George-street South, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, five doors from Liverpool-street, without reserve,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, comprising chest drawers, rosewood, work, card, and other tables; chairs, washstands, marble top, and others; superior looking-glasses, in gilt frames, various sizes; large show glass, lined with velvet; cheffoniers, 15 new carpets, hearth brooms, together with a lot of superior articles too numerous to enumerate.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.

Doeskins and Kerseys.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
145 ends, comprising
Black doeskins
Ditto kerseys
Fancy doeskins
Steel ditto
Drab kerseys.
Terms, cash.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
To Drapers and others.

Continuation of the sale by public auction, of the stock-in-trade of 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales. Only one-half of the stock in the shop was sold yesterday. The sale will be resumed THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock. The best and most valuable remains, namely,
Silks and satins
French and British merinos
Coburgs and orleans
Flannels
Gala plaids
Grey domestics
Flannels
Shirtings
Sheetings, &c., &c., &c.

R. MURIEL particularly requests the early attendance of the trade and others who are desirous of securing real bargains. The whole must be sold and cleared off THIS DAY, Friday, without reserve.
Terms, liberal.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The town of Watson's Bay and the Watson's Bay Marine Hotel, advertised for sale on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th instant, is postponed, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather. The day of sale will be fixed, and announced in a future advertisement.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, Friday, April 13th.

CROWN LAND SALES.—At eleven o'clock of THURSDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1855, the following Town Allotments, situate at PORT CURTIS, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively, on the terms and conditions and under the provisions of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies." (Deposit, 10 per cent.)

COUNTY OF CLINTON.

Lot.	Town or Place.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.			Upset price.
No.		No.	No.	A.	R.	P.	acre
1	Gladstone, parish of Gladstone	1	4	0	0	30	£10
2	Same place	2	4	0	0	30	20
3	Same place	3	4	0	0	30	20
4	Same place	4	4	0	0	30	20
5	Same place	5	4	0	1	0	20
6	Same place	6	4	0	1	0	20
7	Same place	7	4	0	1	0	20
8	Same place	8	4	0	1	0	20
9	Same place	9	4	0	1	0	20
10	Same place	10	4	0	1	0	20
11	Same place	11	4	0	1	0	20
12	Same place	12	4	0	1	0	20
13	Same place	13	4	0	1	0	20
14	Same place	14	4	0	1	0	20
15	Same place	15	4	0	1	0	20
16	Same place	16	4	0	1	0	20
17	Same place	17	4	0	1	0	20
18	Same place	18	4	0	1	0	20
19	Same place	19	4	0	0	30	20
20	Same place	20	4	0	0	30	20
21	Same place	21	4	0	0	30	20
22	Same place	22	4	0	0	30	20
23	Same place	1	41	0	0	30	20
24	Same place	2	41	0	0	30	20
25	Same place	3	41	0	0	30	20
26	Same place	4	41	0	0	30	20
27	Same place	5	41	0	1	0	20
28	Same place	6	41	0	1	0	20
29	Same place	7	41	0	1	0	20
30	Same place	8	41	0	1	0	20
31	Same place	9	41	0	1	0	20
32	Same place	10	41	0	1	0	20
33	Same place	11	41	0	1	0	20
34	Same place	12	41	0	1	0	20
35	Same place	13	41	0	1	0	20
36	Same place	14	41	0	1	0	20
37	Same place	15	41	0	1	0	20
38	Same place	16	41	0	1	0	20
39	Same place	17	41	0	1	0	20
40	Same place	18	41	0	1	0	20
41	Same place	19	41	0	0	30	20
42	Same place	20	41	0	0	30	20
43	Same place	21	41	0	0	30	20
44	Same place	22	41	0	0	30	20
45	Same place	23	41	0	0	30	20
46	Same place	24	41	0	0	30	20
47	Same place	25	41	0	0	30	20
48	Same place	26	41	0	0	30	20
49	Same place	27	41	0	0	30	20
50	Same place	28	41	0	0	30	20
51	Same place	29	41	0	0	30	20
52	Same place	30	41	0	0	30	20
53	Same place	31	41	0	1	0	20
54	Same place	32	41	0	1	0	20
55	Same place	33	41	0	1	0	20
56	Same place	34	41	0	1	0	20
57	Same place	35	41	0	1	0	20
58	Same place	36	41	0	1	0	20
59	Same place	37	41	0	1	0	20
60	Same place	38	41	0	1	0	20
61	Same place	39	41	0	1	0	20
62	Same place	40	41	0	1	0	20
63	Same place	41	41	0	1	0	20
64	Same place	42	41	0	1	0	20
65	Same place	43	41	0	1	0	20
66	Same place	44	41	0	1	0	20

F. L. S. MEREWETHER, Colonial Treasurer.

CROWN LAND SALES.—At eleven o'clock of FRIDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1855, the following Suburban and Country Lots of Land, situate at PORT CURTIS, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively, on the terms and conditions, and under the provisions of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies." (Deposit, 10 per cent.)

Lot.	Town or Place.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.			Upset price.
No.	SUBURBAN LOTS.			a.	r.	p.	acre.
67	Clinton, parish unnamed	1	...	9	0	0	50s.
68	Same place	2	...	7	2	0	50s.
69	Same place	3	...	10	0	32	50s.
70	Same place	4	...	8	2	0	50s.
71	Same place	5	...	8	0	34	50s.
72	Same place	6	...	10	2	13	50s.
73	Same place	7	...	6	2	0	50s.
74	Same place	8	...	7	3	8	50s.
75	Same place	9	...	7	2	9	50s.
76	Same place	10	...	6	1	8	50s.
77	Same place	11	...	11	3	35	50s.
78	Same place	12	...	9	0	16	50s.
79	Same place	13	...	6	0	0	50s.
80	Same place	14	...	7	0	32	50s.
81	Same place	15	...	6	0	0	50s.
82	Same place	16	...	5	0	0	50s.
83	Same place	17	...	3	3	16	£3
84	Same place	18	...	2	0	31	£3
85	Same place	19	...	4	1	25	£3
86	Same place	20	...	6	3	29	50s.
	SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.						
87	Clinton, parish of East Stowe	21	...	22	2	0	£2
88	Same place	23	...	22	2	0	£2
89	Same place	24	...	22	2	0	£2
90	Same place	25	...	22	2	0	£2
91	Same place	26	...	22	2	0	£2
92	Same place	27	...	22	2	0	£2
93	Same place	28	...	22	2	0	£2
94	Same place	29	...	22	2	0	£2
95	Same place	30	...	22	2	0	£2
96	Same place	31	...	22	2	0	£2
97	Same place	34	...	21	2	6	£2
98	Same place	35	...	24	0	0	£2
99	Same place	41	...	22	2	0	£2

F. L. S. MEREWETHER, Colonial Treasurer.

China Ornaments, Rope, Ironmongery, &c.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY (Friday), 13th April, at the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of china ornaments
Brass spittoons
Knives and forks
Hemp rope
American buckets
Ditto clocks
Books, and
Sundries
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, provisions, &c., full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue; amongst which will be found
Sardines
Herrings
Salmon, in tins
Bottled fruits
Pickles
Sauces
Nuts
Mustard
Raisins
Currants
Coffee
Biscuit
Beef, &c., &c., &c.
Also, at half-past 12 o'clock,
Wines, in bottle and wood
Ale and porter, in bottle and draught
Brandy, rum, gin
Champagne
Marzetti's cider, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Waterproof Clothing.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instruction to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several trunks waterproof clothing, comprising
Indiarubber reversible coats, finest quality
Waterproof capes
Ditto coats
Ditto leggings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Drapers, &c.
Splendid silk and satin dresses, modern patterns
Crape shawls
Embroidered handkerchiefs
Book collars
Chemisets, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Friday), the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices new seasonable goods, just landed, comprising
Fashionable shot silk dresses, fully trimmed
Ditto sage green, ditto ditto
Ditto lilac, ditto ditto
Ditto blue, ditto ditto
Ditto black and brown satinets
Ditto children's striped silk
Crape embroidered shawls
Linen handkerchiefs
Book collars
Muslin sleeves
Silk purses, &c., &c., &c.
The especial attention of drapers, clothiers, &c., is directed to the unreserved sale of the above choice parcel of new goods, which will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Whiting! Whiting!

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Botts' Wharf, TO-MORROW, (Saturday) 14th instant, at 10 o'clock,
About 30 tons whiting, in casks.
Terms at sale.

Sewing Machine.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, TO-MORROW, (Saturday) the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock,
1 sewing machine.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale at Korff's Wharf.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Korff's Wharf, TO-MORROW, (Saturday) the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, immediately after the sale of the cargo of the Flirt,
Woolpacks, damaged
Pickles
Stockholm tar
Fire-wood
Old rope
Old sails
Spars
Chains, and sundries
One set of large heaving-down blocks.
Terms at sale.

Good and Serviceable Household Furniture, Cottage Pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of E. Griffiths, Esq., 45, William-street, Woolloomooloo, on TUESDAY, April 17th, at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, consisting of
Loo and telescope dining tables
Hair-seated couches, rush-seated chairs
Cheffoniers, work and fancy tables, music stools
Carpeting and rugs, fenders and fire-irons
China and glassware, time-piece
Fine toned cottage pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons
Iron bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding
Wardrobes, presses, chest drawers
Washstands and furniture, dressing tables and glasses
Capital filter, surplus stores
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and sundry other effects
Terms, cash.

Thirty-six Packages of Assorted Drapery Goods, Millinery, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, April 13th, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty-six packages of assorted drapery goods, comprising
Fine wool plaids
French merinos
Coburgs, thibets
Cashmeres
Ladies' dresses, made up
Superfine shirts and shirtings
White and brown drills
Damask table and toilet linen
Huckabacks
Cloth jackets
Black silk cravats
Hosiery, assorted
Mourning habits, collars
French cambric handkerchiefs
Muslin collars, chemisettes, &c.
French kid gloves
Woollen table covers
Oilskin table covering
Millinery, assorted
Horsehair petticoats
Printed linens, for children's dresses, &c.
With a variety of other drapery and fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

Handsome Household Furniture, brilliant-toned Pianoforte by Allison, elegant Ornaments, and various other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. John Isaacs, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 18th, at 11 o'clock,
All the handsome and useful household furniture and effects, comprising
Rosewood loo table
Handsome rosewood library bookcase
Ditto cheffonier, with plate-glass back, &c.
Ditto sofa, covered in chintz, with loosed damask cover
Easy-chairs, hair-stuffed, covered in damask
Carved-back chairs, hair stuffed and damask-covered
Mahogany card tables, bagatelle board
Brilliant-toned pianoforte, by Allison and Allison
Elegant velvet-pile carpet and rugs
Sideboard, papier mache inlaid tables
Six-light lustre glass chandelier
Chimney glasses, elegant porcelain and other ornaments
Fenders and fireirons, cornice poles and hangings
Handsome plated china and glassware
Ornamental clocks, glass lustres
Bookcase, cheffonier, sofas
Cane-seated chairs, fenders and fireirons
Carved four-post bedstead, hair mattresses
Feather bed, bedding, &c.
Wardrobe, chest drawers, toilette
Washstands and furniture, toilette table and glasses
Iron bedsteads and bedding, towel horses
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and various other effects
Terms, cash.

Excellent Household Furniture, Cottage Pianoforte, China, Glass, Platedware, Silver Plate, Books, Carriage, Harness, and other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Watson, Liverpool-street, Race Course, near South Head-road, on THURSDAY, April 19th, at 11 o'clock,
All the excellent household furniture and effects, comprising,
Dining-table, cheffonier
Handsome mahogany sideboard and secretary
Cane-seated chairs, chimney glass
China, glass, and platedware
Silver plate, superior engravings
Rosewood loo table and cover
Hair-seated sofa and chairs, rocking chairs
Marble slab cheffonier
Morrocco seated easy chair, curtains, poles, and hangings
Hall chair, lamp, eight day clock
Pair large globes
Handsome velvet pile carpet, oilcloth, and rugs
Fenders and fireirons, nursery guards
Mahogany French bedstead and bedding
Hair and feather mattresses, palliasses, &c.
Mahogany wardrobe, chests drawers
Lacquered work table and fittings
Children's and servants' beds and bedding
Cornopean, flutina, concertina
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Russell's cooking apparatus
Sundry stores
Phaeton, harness, and various other effects.
Catalogues will be prepared, and the furniture, &c. may be viewed the day preceding the sale, by cards, obtainable on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

To Millers.
Port Fairy Wheat.
The Cargo of the Sarah.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1000 bags, containing about 4000 bushels finest white wheat, this year's crop.
Terms at sale.

Congou and Hysonskin Tea
Sugars, and Oilmen's Stores.
To close accounts.
To Grocers and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his new Rooms, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
51 chests congou, ex Mary Montague
56 half-chests congou, ex James But
40 ditto hysonskin
125 chests ditto
75 ditto ditto, ex Mary Ray
8 tierces loaf sugar
136 bags Mauritius ditto
130 ditto Pampanga
200 ditto No. 1 Cossipore
15 casks raisins
50 boxes ditto
4 tierces currants
50 bags dates
100 cases quart pickles
150 ditto pint ditto
25 ditto lb. mustards
4 ditto annatto
12 ditto salad oil
5 ditto castor ditto
15 ditto herrings.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, and Beer.
To Publicans and Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock
20 hogsheads port
30 quarter-casks ditto
60 ditto sherry (pale)
100 cases, 2 dozen each, pale sherry, London-bottled
55 ditto, 2 ditto ditto, old port
100 ditto very superior St. Julian claret
190 ditto anchor brand gin
88 half-ditto ditto ditto
100 cases old tom
32 cases pale Islay whisky
246 ditto very fine pale cognac
30 hogshead 10 o.p. Demerara rum, a fine sample
15 ditto, 20 to 33 o.p., ditto ditto, ditto
2 hogsheads old tom
13 quarter-casks ditto
2 hogsheads whisky
8 ditto pale brandy
20 quarter-casks ditto
10 ditto Marrett's ditto
40 hogsheads Abbott's stout
50 ditto Truman's XX ditto.
Terms at sale.

Messrs. James Davies and Son's.
Boots and Shoes.
162 Trunks.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Spry, and Co. to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following excellent and seasonable assortment of Winter Boots and Shoes, which have been selected expressly to supply the long continued want of the trade for large sizes and superior quality:—
Men's long mining boots
Ditto short ditto ditto
Gents' best enamel leather napoleons
Ditto ditto ditto Holderness boots
Ditto ditto ditto strong calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto light ditto ditto
Ditto patent dress wellingtons
Ditto stout calf princes
Men's strong kip ditto
Gents' elastic side dress boots, patent calf goloshed
Ditto enamel leather shooting boots
Ditto grained ditto ditto
Ditto stout calf cossacks, high backs
Ditto, light, ditto ditto, ditto
Men's stout kip, ditto, ditto
Ditto strong watertight boots
Ditto, kip lace ditto
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Youths' calf cossacks ditto
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Women's ditto lace ditto
Men's buff morning slippers
Gents' brussels carpet ditto
Ditto velvet pile ditto
Ditto Berlin ditto ditto
Ladies' best patent calf slippers, welts
Ditto ditto ditto, black bottoms
Ditto ditto enamel seal slippers
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid operas
Ditto ditto best cloth boots, patent calf goloshed, elastic
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides, welts
Girls' ditto ditto ditto
Ditto enamel seal shoes, 10 to 13, welts
Children's patent calf ditto, 6 to 9, straps
Ditto best ditto, 5 to 9, mock welts
Ditto cloth boots, patent calf, goloshed, elastic sides, welts
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto best kid morocco shoes
Ditto patent leather shoes, 2 to 5
Ladies' super velvet pile morning slippers
Ditto ditto brussels carpet ditto
Ditto ditto berlin ditto ditto
Ditto french clogs
Ditto and gent's gutta percha goloshes.
Terms.—Under £50, cash; above £50 and under £100, three months; above that sum, three and four months, by approved endorsed bills.

THIS DAY.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 cases French paperhangings. Also,
Arrowroot
Confectionary
Herrings
Pickles
Fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

THIS DAY.
W. I. Arrowroot.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th, at 11 o'clock,
12 tins, each 10 lbs., finest W. I. arrowroot.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
Confectionary.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 tins assorted confectionary, each 10 lbs.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, the 17th June.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and Others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of well-selected winter goods, including
Blue serge shirts
Blankets
Waterproof trousers
Waterproof boots
Grey calicos
Woollen cravats
Dressed regatta shirts
White shirts, in boxes
Felt hats
Cambric handkerchiefs
Moleskins, &c., &c., &c.

SATURDAY, 14th April.
Jacquerson's Champagne
Long Waterboots
Wellington and Knee Boots
Mahogany Drawers
Musical Boxes

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
24 cases Jacquerson's champagne
1 case long waterboots
1 case short Wellingtons
1 case knee and nailed boots
2 mahogany chests drawers
1 case musical boxes
Terms, cash. No reserve.

SATURDAY, 10th April.
To Hatters and others.
1 Case Christie's Hats

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case Christie's hats
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 14th April.
To Toy Dealers and others.
Marbles
Slate Pencils
Slates.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 casks marbles—
40 mille common grey
30 ditto coloured, polished
8 ditto allies
2 ditto common china, painted
1 cask slate pencils
1 case slates, 30 dozen.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 14th April.
Paris Silk Hats.
Perfumeries
Collars Ribbons, Caps
Perfumery, Silk Neckties.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case 60 Paris silk hats
1 ditto perfumery
1 ditto silk neckties
1 ditto collars
1 ditto ribbons, caps
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 14th April.
Damaged Blue Knit Worsted Navy Frocks
Ditto Men's Brown Cotton Half-Hose.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Rob Roy—On account of whom it may concern.
2 cases blue knit worsted navy frocks
1 case men's brown cotton half-hose.
Terms, cash.

Continued Drapery Extensive Sale.
Third Day's Sale.
THIS DAY, Friday, April 13th, 1855.
Positive and Unreserved.
☞ The usual liberal terms of credit.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, April 13th, 1855,
To commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Two hundred and fifty packages of goods, comprising
Seasonable ladies' winter drapery
Twilled merinos
Alpacas
Lustres
Delaines
Plaids
Silk and woollen plaids
Brocaded robes
Velvet cloaks
Printed orleans
Zebra witney
Embroidered dresses
Scotch tartans
Garments
Vienna cloth
Orleans
A superior lot of
Silks and velvets
Silk velvet
Satins
Ducape
Glaces
Serge
Gros des Rhin
Gros grain
Gros brilliant
Gros des Indes cuit glaces
Gros de Rhin cuit quadrille
Velvet for waistcoats
Mantles
Velvet cloaks
Shawls
Silk gimps and fringes
Persians
Indian squares
Satin for waistcoats
Crochet goods
Woved satins
Satin bonnets
Manchester goods
Ginghams
Vestings
Stuffs
White sheetings
Cotton and linen checks
Stout and drab moleskin
Diapers and lawns
Rough linen
7-4 grey sheeting
Irish linens
Toilet covers
Quilts
Table covers
Fancy prints, 5-4, 7-8
WOOLLENS.
Tweeds
Witney blankets
Linsey woolsey
Scarlet ditto
Welsh flannels
Fancy doeskin
Superfine cloths
Zebra witney
Printed druggetts
Woollen rugs.
SLOPS AND CLOTHING.
Woollen shirts
Drawers
Serge shirts, blue and red
Guernsey frocks
Tweed clothing
Marble tweed ditto
Waterproof clothing
Slop clothing, great variety
Shawls
Lambswool half-hose
Ditto shirts and pantaloons
Ditto gloves and frocks
Silk umbrellas
California hats
Hessians
Terms at sale.

Dundee Goods.
Canvas
3-Bushel Bags
Woolpacks
To Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, April 13th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To close various shipments
Canvas
3-bushel bags
Woolpacks.
Terms at sale.

Waterproof Clothing.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th April, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases superior waterproof clothing, travelling bags, leggings, zephyr coats, reversibles, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Earthenware.
☞ At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Bon Accord Wharf.
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bon Accord Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
20 crates assorted earthenware, comprising
Jelly cases
Bowls and saucers, flowing blue
Ditto ditto, Spanish
Breakfast services, enamelled
Willow plates
Twifflers, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

PROPERTIES REALLY WORTH SECURING.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

On MONDAY next, the 16th current, an opportunity will be offered TO CAPITALISTS, MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, SPECULATORS, MARKET GARDENERS, and others, for procuring solid and profitable employment for capital in the purchase of eligible freeholds, at the AUCTION SALE of Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., at their New Rooms, 178, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, viz.,
COTTAGE and MARKET GARDEN at Hen and Chicken Bay.
BEAUTIFUL MARINE RESIDENCE and valuable Allotments of Land at BIRKENHEAD.
At 12 o'clock,
The much-admired residential property of Mr. ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN, at ASHFIELD. And
Very choice Allotments of BUILDING LAND, adapted for VILLA SITES, MARKET GARDENS, Genteel Residences, &c., at GIPPS' TOWN.
☞ See advertisements.

Preliminary.
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, and Buyers generally.
Boots, Shoes, and Leather.
MONDAY, April 23.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178 George-street, opposite Hunter-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, 23rd April,
155 trunks and cases of new and seasonable first-class boots and shoes, now landing and arranging for sale.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.
The most unique and elegant assortment of new general Household Furniture, and most approved and modern in design ever exhibited for auction sale in the colony of New South Wales.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have pleasure in announcing that they are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street, opposite to Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 18th April,
A very extensive and varied assortment of elegant and useful new furniture, carefully prepared and beautifully finished, now opening out for inspection, and on view, previous to the sale, at the Rooms, where parties are invited to examine it.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

Pianofortes, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th April, at 12 o'clock,
SC and Co. over C4 A large invoice of PIANOFORTES and CONCERTINAS, &c., comprising—
Walnut wood cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, with all the modern improvements, by Tomkinson
Rosewood cottage pianofortes, ditto ditto, Holmes
Mahogany square pianoforte, 6½ octaves, by Broadwood and Sons
Ditto semi-grand, ditto ditto, by ditto
Walnut wood pianofortes (2), 6¾ octaves, with all latest improvements, by Moutree and Co. These are splendid instruments, and gained the class medal at the Exhibition of 1851.
Rosewood cottage pianofortes, 6¾ octaves, by Cocks and Co.
Also, a quantity of concertinas, of the latest style and with the latest improvements, full compass, &c., by the most eminent maker of the time.
Terms at sale.
☞ The above offers an opportunity to parties requiring a really first-rate instrument that should not on any account be allowed to pass.

Oil Paintings
Engravings
French Paintings, &c.
For Sale on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of very valuable oil paintings, comprising
Scenes in Scotland
Engravings
French painting (quite a new thing in this colony), raised upon a ground of black velvet.
Terms at sale.

To Clock and Watchmakers and others.
Extensive Sale of English-made Lever Watches, French Clocks and Timepieces, &c.
On TUESDAY, the 17th April. (Positively Unreserved.)

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of watches, clocks, &c., comprising
Silver lever watches, English-made
Gold ditto ditto, ditto
Brass clocks, French-made
Timepieces, ditto
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 13th April.

SALE of VALUABLE CITY and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, by MORT and CO., consisting of
A commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as MAXWELL COTTAGE, at the corner of Burton and Riley streets
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS—Elizabeth-street North, Circular Quay, and College-street, Surry Hills
200 ACRE FARM, with improvements, Bungonia, near Goulburn
A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM, known as BALLATER, consisting of 56 acres, with extensive improvements, on Wolli Creek, Cook's River
COTTAGE, and other premises, with 7½ acres capital land, on the Botany Road.

STORE SHEEP, STORE SHEEP.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
1000 store wethers, 3 to 4 years
450 ewes, aged (none broken mouthed)
Deliverable at Lornaga, Carlisle's Gully, about 40 miles from Tamworth, and 30 miles from Armidale.
Terms at sale.

BATHURST.
MONDAY, 23rd April.
The Stores in George-street recently in the occupation of Mr. John Solomon.
The Dwelling-house in Russell-street occupied by Mr. Beuzeville.

SLOMAN and TRESS are favoured with instructions from the proprietor to submit the above TWO VALUABLE PROPERTIES for sale by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, on MONDAY, the 23rd of April, at 11 o'clock.

The George-street premises adjoining the stores of Mr. Fitzpatrick, have just undergone most thorough and complete repair, and are in first-rate order. There are on the ground floor large shop, with sitting room and small store adjoining, with the advantage also of side private entrance. Upstairs are large drawing room the whole width of the building, with balcony in front, and two bedrooms. At the back are capacious yard with two store-rooms and kitchen and a large brick building not long erected, originally intended for a six-stalled stable and coach-house, and calculated for storage of a large quantity of goods. Also a capital well of water, &c., &c.

N.B.—These are first-rate business premises, and from their centrical position must always command a high rental.

The Dwelling-house in Russell-street is substantially built of brick, and possesses every convenience for the residence of a large family, having been newly painted and coloured throughout. It contains DRAWING and TWO SITTING-ROOMS, FIVE BEDROOMS, and TWO ATTIC-ROOMS; also bath-room, butler's pantry, large and dry underground cellar with wine bins and false well; also at the back, kitchen and servants' room, three-stalled brick stable with hay-loft, well of water, &c., forming altogether the most complete and most commodious private residence in the town.

Either of the properties may be viewed on application at the office of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the following Allotments in the township of STROUD, Suburban Lots, and Agricultural Farms in its vicinity will be put up to auction by Mr. DODDS on THURSDAY, 26th April instant, at the Court House, Stroud,
Town allotments, quarter acre each.
Section A, lots 5 and 7
B, „ 1 and 10
C, „ 10
H, „ 3 and 10
I, „ 3 and 4
J, „ 1 and 3
K, „ 1 and 3
P, „ 9 and 6
Q, „ 3, 5, and 10
R, „ 5 and 10.
Suburban Lots.
V and Z.
Daries on Mill Creek.
Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive, 50 acres each.
Plans may be procured at the
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud.
„ „ Newcastle.
„ „ Sydney.
Mr. Dodd's, „ Maitland.
THOMAS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, 7th April, 1855.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 11th April, 1855.
Waugh and others v. Allardice.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, George-street North, Thacker's Buildings, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, &c., &c., &c., unless these executions are previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
James Smith Scott and John Cameron, plaintiffs. And William Slater, defendant.

ON MONDAY, the 14th day of May, now next ensuing, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by auction, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, under and by virtue of a certain writ of *fieri facias* issued out of this honorable Court in the above action, bearing date the 30th day of March last—all that the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant of in and to the Equity of Redemption of a certain piece of land, in the township of St. Leonard's, and parish of Willoughby, on the North Shore, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, fronting to Lavender-street, whereon the said William Slater hath lately erected a messuage or dwelling-house, now vacant, which said parcel of land forms a portion of Lots No. and No. 2, on the plan of the allotments of William Lithgow, Esquire, at St. Leonard's aforesaid, originally sold by him to Charles Petrie and John Fearnley, and is comprised in a certain indenture of mortgage by the said William Slater to Thomas John Fisher, Esquire, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1854, and duly registered in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, No. 361, Book 35, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines .... One shilling.
Four ditto .... Two shillings.
Six ditto .... Three shillings.
Eight ditto .... Four shillings.
SUBSCRIPTION: £4 per annum in advance.
. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s., if booked to Advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Friday, April 13, 1855.